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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Three Farmers Talk It Over: Their Views on Regulation Form Potpourri of Issues

Typical Representatives of Three Great Bodies Discuss Issues

Far Apart on Some

Crop Control and Insurance Lead With Tariffs and Other Questions Raised

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—If three farmers, each belonging to a different national farm organization, put on their store clothes one of these December days, drove to town, and met in the village garage for a talk, they would doubtless end up by working out a pretty comprehensive program to offer the coming Congress.

For these three farmers, we'll suppose, are those elusive characters, the typical member of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the typical member of the National Grange, and the typical Farmer's Union member. On some issues they are far, far apart, but on certain broad agricultural policies they are in agreement, to judge by resolutions their organizations adopted in recent conventions.

J. C. Allen From Nesmith

Three Farmers
Discussing Their Problems From the Back End of a Tractor

Tariff Protection

They want American markets protected by tariffs for the American farmer, low interest rates for farm borrowers, more application of the rural resettlement plan to help farmers without borrowing power, government policies designed to keep the United States out of war, and so on. As to the highly important issue of crop control, there is a considerable variance of opinion among these three, although all want to see surpluses controlled so they do not drag down prices.

But let's hear what these farmers themselves have to say on this problem. Bureau Farmer is the first to speak. He is a businesslike man, and one can tell from his air of assurance that his organization, although the youngest of the three, is the most influential in the present administration.

Crop Control

Mr. Bureau Farmer: Well, at least the drought kept us from having a surplus and sending prices down. But what are we going to do if we have a couple of good crop years and we raise too much again?

Mr. Granger (a sociable man, given to fraternal activities in his 70-year-old order, but not unmindful, either, of the advantage of keeping on friendly terms with Washington): If you ask me, I can't say that I want to go back to the kind of control we had under the AAA. That didn't set very well with me, although I agree with you, B. F., that there wasn't anything else to do in the recent emergency, and I went along until the Supreme Court said no.

Mr. Farmers' Union (called a radical because he is always talking about a plan to guarantee farmers the cost of production of their crops but, nevertheless, a member of an organization about twice as old as the Farm Bureau Federation): An economic fallacy, I call crop control. What happened when the drought came along? We didn't have enough farm produce to feed our country, and we had to import—yes, import—hundreds of millions of dollars' worth to make up for our crop reduction. An economic fallacy, that's what your Triple A control was.

Crop Insurance

Mr. Granger: I think the best thing to do for the present is to forget all about AAA crop control and look forward, instead of backward. What interests me a lot just now is crop insurance. That, I think, is something we ought to get right away.

Mr. Bureau Farmer: Well, Granger, I don't know as I'd say yes to that. It may be all right for certain crops, and if handled in the right way, and if voluntary. But I'd like to learn more about it first. When a little more is known about it, then I think I'd be willing to say to Henry Wallace, "Okay, Henry, try out your crop insurance idea." What do you think about it, Union?

Mr. Union: I suppose you expect me to say thumbs down to anything that Granger wants, since I'm supposed to be a radical and he is a conservative. But I'm a-goin' to fool you this time. Crop insurance looks good to me.

Mr. Bureau Farmer: Well, I'll be blowed.

Mr. Union: But—of course I can't agree on all points with Granger. If he's thinking of having the farmers pay the cost of insurance, I can't agree on that. What I want

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Reading Trend Found Turning To Fine Arts

American Library Group Opens Midwinter Convention in Chicago

Great Gains Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—People who lug library books home under their arms are changing their reading habits. Just a good story spun around something fictitious to begin with is no longer the kind of yarn that most readers are looking for, it was learned as the American Library Association opened its midwinter convention here today.

From specific reports from a number of librarians in cities of 200,000 population or over it is found that people are asking for "meaty" books with more factual and solid information, while the demand for fiction has decreased quite noticeably. More than this, it is apparent that men and women are reading more and are becoming more alive to the issues of the day even though library revenues for the most part have been curtailed.

Big Gain Shown

A gain of more than 20 per cent in the educational use of libraries serving cities of more than 200,000 population in the United States was shown between 1930 and 1935, according to figures recently compiled by the association. Roughly, 100,000,000 books are borrowed annually by library patrons in the 32 cities represented in the study.

If people are not reading fiction, which, it is reported, had only a 1 per cent gain in the last five years, what are they interested in? From four outstanding and rather representative cities comes the same answer. They, first of all, are reading books on the "fine arts." Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Denver, and Evanston, all have compiled figures which tell the same story.

Fine Arts Books

Malcolm Glenn Wyer, librarian of the Denver Public Library who is presiding over his first meetings as president of the American Library Association, reported that Denver has had an increase of 32 per cent in its circulation of books on the fine arts, an appreciable increase in its circulation of books on languages, sociology, and travel, while its compiled figures show a decrease in circulation of general books and volumes on literature and fiction. In Evanston, Ill. the circulation of books on the fine arts has increased 151 per cent. In Milwaukee books on art and music have shown an increase of 121 per cent while Los Angeles shows a circulation gain in books on non-fiction for adults of 22 per cent.

Mr. Wyer said that a survey of reading trends in public libraries showed Americans "are more interested now in self-development than in collective bargaining."

During Depression

"During the early years of the depression," he said, "there was a certain deviation from our national philosophy. People showed a great deal of interest in Russia, Italy and Germany. Now they have decided the collectivist or the totalitarian state are not the answer to the American problem."

Musical programs on the radio, it is believed, and an increased number of outdoor concerts are partly responsible for the interest in books on the fine arts. People have become habitual listeners to some of the finer musical programs, to explanations of themes in grand opera, and to facts in the lives of composers, many librarians agree. More leisure time, too, is mentioned

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Patent Is Granted To Henry Ford For Motor-in-Rear Car

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Henry Ford, who worked nights in a brick shed on Bagley Avenue, Detroit, when he was 27, to create a practical gasoline-driven automobile, has just been granted a new patent by the United States Patent Office.

This time it is a design for a rear-engine automobile, a car where the engine sits crosswise, almost directly over the axle gear, where the radiator vent is over the right rear wheel, where motor, clutch, transmission and axle are built as a unit, mounted in rubber, and placed behind the driver instead of in front of him.

The young man who, at the weekly wage of $11 from the Detroit Electric Company, put in his nights after a 10-hour workday in trying to build a gasoline-driven buggy, is still trying today to make the automobile more efficient for domestic uses.

Application for the new Ford patent was made May 10, 1935. It could not be granted at once for detailed examination was required of numerous similar inventions in the office files.

Sought a Long Time

A practical rear-driven automobile has been a goal which many inventors in the United States and Europe have sought. Today, the patent was granted with four claims allowed. The patent number is 2,065,065. Under the car drawings a regular Ford V-8 engine is used. The engine, however, is set sideways in the car, at right angles to the main drive. It applies its power almost directly above the rear wheels.

The mechanical drawings for the patent do not show how the completed car might look, but it would be susceptible to stream-lining to the ultimate degree. It would have several advantages for passengers in removing engine noise and fumes to the rear of the machine.

William B. Stout, inventor long associated with Ford, has applied the rear-engine device to his Scarab cars, powered with standard V-8 engines. The Scarab is so named from its resemblance to the Egyptian beetle, bulbous in front and tapering away in the rear, like a teardrop. The Scarab sells for $5000

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Danger Seen in Price Rise; Officials Grow Apprehensive Lest It Cut National Income

Seek to Keep Increases in Bounds—Stress Volume at Low Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Warnings of forthcoming national price advances are causing serious concern to high government officials, just at a time when the annual report of the Department of Commerce shows the American consumer will have a fatter pocketbook with which to buy things than in many years past.

At the same time, the experience of four of the biggest American industries—railroads, utilities, automobiles and mail order houses—has been underlining in black ink the thesis that there is no better way of expanding business and boosting profits than in passing on technical improvements to the country at large in lower prices.

Some Cases in Point

The Commerce Department's annual report shows that the national income for the calendar year 1936 was $60,000,000,000, compared with $53,500,000,000 last year, with the prospect of a $68,000,000,000 national income in 1937. But real anxiety is expressed in informed Government circles lest the gain in mass purchasing power will be neutralized by increases in prices.

Announcements of some price increases are already made, and concern exists lest some trades may try to skim off a quick boom profit by charging all the traffic will bear, instead of looking to the longer view by keeping prices low.

Price advances in the basic steel industry are already announced. Forthcoming advances in textile goods are in prospect, particularly in clothing factories. The retail price of shoes is expected to rise 30 cents to 75 cents a pair this spring and summer. Men's shirts, men's suits,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Many Commodities At High Since '29

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 28

Commodities surged upward in a broad price advance today. Apprehension of adverse developments in Europe and heavy buying abroad stimulated the upward movement. In Liverpool wheat futures touched the topmost figure since 1928. In Chicago and Winnipeg all grains were at their best since early in 1929.

Crude rubber futures advanced 1.25-31 cents a pound to above 23 cents and raw sugar futures were above 3 cents a pound, a price not reached even in the boom year of 1929. Silk futures were quoted above $2 a pound for the first time since November, 1935. At the London Rubber Exchange, that staple reached 11 pence a pound, the highest in seven years. Export copper sold at 11.82½ cents a pound, the highest since early in 1930.

Toy Train Draws 'Highbrows' From Their Convention

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 28 (AP)—Junior's major problem of getting dad loose from the electric train that came with the Christmas tree bounced up today at the opening of the annual convention of the Association for the Advancement of Science, numbering 3000.

Like junior, the convention ran into a little trouble dragging the grownup boys—college professors, masters of research, inventors—loose from a mechanical marvel that has nothing to do with the main show, an electric train that does everything but carry passengers around the lobby of the convention hotel headquarters.

"My, my," said big William Beebe, who goes down a mile or more into ocean depths in a bathysphere, "now isn't that something."

Around and around go three trains, whistling, stopping at stations, flashing lights, drumming through tunnels. The convention has weighty problems on its collective mind. But it looks as though there'll have to be a train wreck in a hotel lobby to get science back to business.

Warning to Speeders

A new speed indicator which will flash a red signal on a speeding motorist just as a railroad engineer gets a "slow" or "stop" semaphore, was exhibited yesterday.

The device, shown by the Radio Corporation of America, makes use of two photo-electric cells, or electric eyes, spaced about a half mile apart and connected by a simple electrical circuit.

The electric eyes measure exactly the speed at which an automobile is moving and if the speed is excessive it may either flash a red warning signal, "You are driving too fast," ahead of the driver or send a policeman in chase if the warning is not heeded.

The device was one of five on ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Perennial Wheat Tested in Canada For Forage Crop

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (AP)—A perennial wheat, a plant with the seed of ordinary wheat and the long-lived roots of grass, has been developed by plant breeders of Canadian experimental farms, it was announced here yesterday.

Dr. L. E. Kirk, Dominion agrostologist, said that the new wheat is unlikely to replace annual wheats for bread making, but may prove a valuable forage plant to restore to productive use large areas of drought-ravaged land in western Canada.

It was said that it was possible, but not probable, that a farmer would be able to seed a field to the wheat and harvest crops of salable grain year after year without the annual labor of plowing and sowing.

Plant breeders developed the plant by cross-breeding ordinary strains of wheat with agropyron, a perennial grass closely akin to the common couch grass of eastern Canada and the crested wheat grass of western Canada.

About half an acre of cross-bred plants, representing many different crosses and varieties, will be sown in experimental plots next spring.

Natural scientists assert that they doubt if a perennial wheat suitable for breadmaking can be attained. Seeds of the hybrid plants so far are smaller and lighter than wheat.

Britain and Japan Use Treaty Clause To Keep Warships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Great Britain and Japan today formally notified this Government of their intention to invoke the escalator clause of the expiring London Naval Treaty to retain excess warship tonnage when the pact terminates on Dec. 31.

In notes delivered to R. Walton Moore, acting Secretary of State, the British Government gave official notice of its previously announced intention to retain five light cruisers in excess of treaty limits and the Japanese Government communicated its intention to keep 15,598 excess tons of submarines.

Under the treaty, all excess tonnage otherwise would have been scrapped before the end of the year. The United States Government now will be entitled to keep proportionate excess tonnage.

(The escalator clause provides that signatories may disregard the fleet limitation provisions of the pact if they deem their national security threatened by the naval activities of any other power.)

U. S. Neutrality as World Peace Factor: Page 6.

Austrian Inventors Honored by Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Stamps in honor of Austrian inventors have come into circulation.

The pictures on the stamps represent the inventor of the screw of a steamer, Josef Ressel; the builder of the Semmering railroad, Sir Karl V. Ghega; the maker of the Werndl gun, Josef Werndl; the inventor of the gas-burner (lamp), Baron Karl Auer von Welsbach; the inventor of the reinforced pipe (tube), Robert von Lieben, and the constructor of the turbine, Viktor Kaplan.

Economics in the News

Crop Insurance—President's Committee Limits Recommendations to Wheat —Applicable to Yield, Not Price

By H. B. E.

The cautious program which the President's committee on crop insurance recommends is encouraging to those who have familiarized themselves with previous experiments in this potentially dangerous field. Only one crop is suggested for experiment, namely, wheat. In no case would the program insure against losses from falling prices. Insurance would be against loss of yield, and the maximum coverage is 75 per cent. It is optional whether premiums and indemnity payments take the form of cash or kind.

* * *

The program, if it forms the basis of legislation, would definitely make crop insurance secondary in the Administration's agricultural policy.

At one time it seemed destined for first place; not because of what was said in the party platform, for both platforms were silent on the subject, but because of the competition for the farm vote that developed during the campaigning. The President started the ball rolling. In a letter to Secretary Wallace on Sept. 19, he announced the appointment of the present committee. Immediately Mr. Landon implied that the Republicans had thought of crop insurance first. What he actually said was that he had already discussed the subject with farm leaders. Neither then nor in his subsequent farm speech at Des Moines on Sept. 22 did the Republican candidate attach a bill of particulars. In his speech he limited his endorsement to advocating that the subject be given "fullest attention."

In this respect the Governor was more 'cagey" than the President. Mr. Roosevelt directed his committee to make recommendations for all-in crop insurance; that is, insurance against price losses as well as crop losses.

* * *

Now that crop insurance is not mixed up with vote insurance, the subject may be approached soberly. It is not the "uncharted sea" that many people think it is. Even if it were, that would be warrant in itself for caution. But there is some background of experience attached to crop insurance, and that experience makes the need for caution doubly important.

In the Des Moines speech Governor Landon said that Kansans were much interested in crop insurance. The interest is mingled with experience. In 1931 and 1932 an experiment in crop insurance was conducted in the Governor's state that ended disastrously for the insurance company.

The experiment, too, was hedged around with all manner of precautions. Only cost of production was insured. The total of any policy could not exceed $2000. Indemnity for partial loss was held down to the difference between the final value of the crop and the face value of the insurance policy; for total loss, to the costs of operation incurred prior to the damage. And yet, in spite of these safeguards, the underwriting company suffered large losses, and eventually had to wind up the scheme. For the plan, which insured the financial return on farming, ran into the drastic decline in grain prices in 1931 and 1932.

* * *

There are too many vagaries attached to agriculture to permit of successful actuarial computation of the future of agricultural prices as well as yield.

Planning, as we have seen in the recent past, has been woefully awry. Droughts were responsible for the wide margins between estimates and results in "planned agriculture." For next year Secretary Wallace looks forward to a yield of a billion bushels of wheat, but the estimate is based upon "normal conditions," a qualification which, in view of the fact that the abnormal seems to be normal in agricul-

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Licensing Bill For Business Being Revised

O'Mahoney Plans Change to Conform With Court Rulings

Trade Pact Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—A revision of the O'Mahoney federal incorporation law designed to give it constitutional harmony with recent Supreme Court decisions, and a prospective attack on the Administration's reciprocal trade agreements were the major gist of today's pre-congressional developments.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, sponsor of the national incorporation law which he introduced last year with American Federation of Labor backing, announced that he would revise his bill to take advantage of the Supreme Court's ruling of last spring that the Federal Government can assist a State to preserve its own labor standards. In a unanimous decision in the case of Whitfield vs. Ohio, the court held Congress might aid Ohio in preventing the sale in Ohio of goods made in prisons in other states.

Protection to States

Applying the same idea, Senator O'Mahoney said his revised bill would give federal protection to states seeking to safeguard labor standards in other ways, such as by the prohibition of child labor and by suitable maximum hours and minimum wages.

"The bill in its new form," he said, "will make two approaches to the problem. In the first place, it will exert the full authority of federal law to improve labor standards and corporate practices in interstate commerce, and in the second place it will extend the co-operation of the Federal Government to those states which are enacting improved labor legislation."

Under the original terms of the O'Mahoney bill, the Government would have been empowered to institute a system of federal incorporation or licensing for business which would have imposed minimum standards of wages, hours and labor, subject to the penalty of a canceled license.

Attack on Trade Pacts

A Republican attack on the President's trade agreements program as an echo of the recent campaign also was promised in another congressional quarter. Representative Allen Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, expects to lead the fight. He announced that he has drafted a resolution for introduction the opening day of Congress, which will call on the Secretary of State to supply the House with a list of any legal precedents for allowing trade treaties to become operative without ratification by the Senate. He will seek also a list of precedents showing the distinction between an executive agreement and a treaty with a foreign country.

"It is my opinion," Mr. Treadway said here, "the legislation authorizing these trade treaties is clearly unconstitutional."

Urges Boycott

Wide World

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
President of Indian National Congress

Indian Nationals Ban Support Of British in War

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Indian National Congress voted today not to participate in any way in any war in which the British Empire might become embroiled.

Another resolution called for a complete boycott of all celebrations in India connected with the coronation of King George VI, adopted unanimously.

Provisions of the anti-war resolution included complete abstinence from enlistment in the army and subscription to war loans.

Nehru Urges Battle

An appeal against "British imperialism" was sounded by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Congress, in an address opening its fiftieth session yesterday. He told an audience of 60,000 in the village of Faizpur:

"The basic policy of this Congress is to combat the Government of India Act and end it. Resist in every way the attempt by British imperialism to strengthen its hold on India and her people. Stress a positive demand for a constituent assembly, elected under adult suffrage."

He declared that the people must get behind the demand for an assembly empowered to draw up a constitution for government of the nation.

Enthusiasm for Durbar

The Congress' vote to boycott the coronation did not dampen enthusiasm throughout Indian for the expected royal visit and Coronation Durbar.

At most, obesrvers believed, only a few thousand Congress politicians would participate in the boycott. They doubted that George would be greeted with the hostility which met the abdicated King Edward VIII, then Prince of Wales, in several Indian cities in 1921, when riots broke out in Bombay.

Speakers at the Congress, meeting in its 50th session at the Village of Faizpur, appealed to the 60,000 attending to repeat the 1921 campaign. The resolution charged such celebrations were "intended to strengthen imperialism and add to Great Britain's prestige."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Dec. 28

Recovery—Year's Income Set at $60,000,000,000

If American business men were to turn lyrical and pen a theme song to 1936, its title might be this:

"You turned my red days to black days."

Secretary of Commerce Roper in his annual report announces that the year's income will be $60,000,000,000, that this will represent three fourths of the 1929 income and that for the first time since 1929 income will equal outgo—ye old black ink, so long awa'.

In 1932 the total value of industry's products was $9,000,000,000 less than it paid out in wages, dividends and interest. In 1935 it payed out in these same costs $828,000,000 more than it took in. This year all industry will probably break even, and many concerns will make resounding profits.

On the not-so-sunny side of the report are the facts that unemployment is still in the millions; foreign trade has not kept pace with domestic recovery; and construction, for all its gains, is at a low level.

Report elaborated on Financial Page.

Scholars—Exchange Discoveries at Atlantic City

Natural scientists—3000 strong—have left their lecture halls, their laboratories and universities in the United States to make their annual hegira. They convene today at Atlantic City and their meeting is called officially the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Throughout the week, more than 1000 learned reports will be read; and already the association has heard about an invention that will flash a red light on a speeding motorist, not to mention radio improvements that may bring hitherto unattainable portions of the radio spectrum into use. It must be confessed, however, that three model electric trains racing through tunnels, over bridges, stopping at stations and red lights nearly caused a crack-up in convention plans. The trains were installed in the lobby and hundreds of sages stood agape, their speeches forgotten.

France—Blum to Control Strike Situation

Twenty-five thousand steel workers have been on strike in northern France for six weeks. All the steel workers in the Paris area will stage a five-minute "warning" strike tomorrow by way of underlining their 15 per cent pay rise demand. One hundred and twenty thousand public-service employees in Paris will quit work one hour tomorrow to demand abrogation of economy pay cuts and to urge salary increases.

This rather murky labor picture, almost as vexatious to the Popular Front Government as the unquiet foreign situation, may be due for clarification. The French Senate passes the bill providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. The bill, certain to be passed by the Chamber of Deputies, will give Premier Blum an instrument to use in

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Powers' Move Faces Reich With Dilemma

Fight on Reds Must Be Abandoned to Win Franco-British Co-operation

Hitler Must Decide

Further 'Volunteers' to Franco Held Likely to Prove Too Expensive Effort

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (AP)—Germany will avoid war measures against socialist Spain but probably will permit volunteer fighters to continue to sail for the battlefront, and will convoy German vessels with torpedo-boats in the Bay of Biscay, persons in authority said today.

It was reported that German freighters bound for San Sebastian would be met by German torpedo-boats and escorted into port to avoid any recurrence of the Palos incident.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 28—Germany's future part in the Spanish civil war continues in the forefront of all discussions here.

Reports regarding a conference of leading German military and political party leaders with Reichsführer Hitler at Berchtesgaden are officially denied, but that the Spanish situation has been thrust upon the Führer's attention is generally admitted.

Serious Concern

Other states are becoming seriously concerned regarding the measure of German armed support given Gen. Francisco Franco and now demand a halt in the interests of general European peace.

This is the only interpretation which can be placed upon the representations made this week end by British and French Ambassadors to the Foreign Office here that early action be taken to prevent dispatch of further "volunteers" to Spain.

Although similar démarches were made at Rome, Moscow and Lisbon, it is evident that Berlin was the capital principally addressed.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Ambassador at London, is here and it is certain the Führer has already been informed regarding Britain's attitude in this matter.

Compulsion to consider the Spanish situation has also come from reports that Maj. Gen. Paul von Faupel, German Chargé d'Affaires accredited to the fascist junta, who recently returned here, has indicated that the Spanish rebels require much more German support in men and money if they are to hold their own.

Führer Must Decide

Will Germany support General Franco or reach an agreement with Britain and France on this aspect of non-intervention in Spain—that is the issue which Herr Hitler is required to decide.

It is emphasized that in Germany as constituted today the Führer may have advice of military and diplomatic advisers, and of moderates and extremists among his own party, but he alone must make the decision.

Sending German volunteers to Spain certainly means a heavy expenditure, and it is clear that the news of German participation there, even though rigorously excluded from all press and other reports inside Germany, cannot be kept from the population much longer. That is, reports to relatives of killed and wounded cannot continue forever to say that the casualty occurred "on maneuvers."

Face Loss of Prestige

Undoubtedly, the Spanish situation was an excellent opportunity for fighting a battle against "International Jewish Bolshevism," which Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy in the National Socialist party, again told Germans the world over at Christmastide is a threat to world peace.

In German eyes, if General Franco were to fail, it would be a tremendous loss of prestige for the Third Reich.

Looking at the more realistic side of things, Germany undoubtedly sees in General Franco's triumph the open door to economic concessions in Spain which would enable this country to secure raw materials—notably copper and manganese ore—essential for armaments purposes.

Should Germany decide to continue its support of General Franco, it is clear that this would only strengthen Anglo-French co-operation and would not increase the German-Italian understanding, particularly now that Italy has patched up its understanding with Britain.

Might Be Harder

Consequently, the voluntary isolation which would inevitably follow continued support of General Franco might make it even harder for Germany to secure either the colonies, raw materials or credits which she so sorely needs.

Seizure of the steamship Palos, a merchantman of the Oldenburg-Portuguese Steamship Company, by the Spanish Government naval units off Bilbao, has produced no official repercussion here as yet. There has been talk of "this act of piracy" and also a demand that it should be followed up by "necessary measures," but reports of the dispatch of more German warships or more volunteers to Spain are officially denied.

Spain Reported Refusing German Demand: Page 4.

Dry Repeal Found No Solution For Any Except Liquor Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Estimating 500,000 outlets or places of sale for intoxicating beverages, compared with only 177,000 before prohibition closed the saloons, a committee of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council finds that repeal has not solved "a single problem except the problems of the brewers, vintners, distillers, and liquor dealers."

The statement is signed by Arthur J. Barton, chairman, Ernest H. Cherrington, Clinton H. Howard, Charles R. Jones, James Cannon Jr., Ella A. Boole and Chester Fisk.

"That the American people will continue to accept the conditions now existing throughout the Republic as the result of the repeal of prohibition, both constitutional and statutory, both national and state, we do not for one moment believe," the committee declares. "We make no attempt here to recite these conditions in detail. They are matters of daily record in the courts and in the press and are therefore matters of common public knowledge. The repeal of prohibition did not solve a single problem except the problems of the brewers, vintners and distillers, and of the liquor dealers who, under prohibition, were stopped from putting their wares on the market. For the people it multiplied and magnified all their problems a hundredfold.

"Conditions now are incomparably worse than they ever were in the old saloon days. When national prohibition went into effect it closed 177,000 saloons, to which the sale of all intoxicating liquors was restricted and which were hedged about with all manner of regulatory and restrictive legislation. We now have approximately 500,000 outlets or places of sale for intoxicating beverages, most of them with almost no restrictions.

"The Christian people of America have it in their power to drive the legalized liquor traffic from every nook and corner of the states in short order, and we appeal to them to mobilize at once for this task.

Education Urged

"The committee recommends the following for adoption:

"1. That the several organizations represented in the National Temperance and Prohibition Council and their constituencies press forward diligently and unceasingly in the work of informing and educating all classes concerning the evil effects on the human body and brain of all alcoholic drinks and of the financial wreckage and moral ruin that everywhere follow the habitual use of intoxicating liquors.

"2. We approve the Guyer Bill providing for prohibition in the District of Columbia, and the Capper-Culkin Bill to prohibit the interstate advertising of liquors whether by newspapers or over the radio or otherwise, and we urge the enactment of these two bills with promptness by the approaching Congress.

"3. We record our pleasure and satisfaction in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the constitutional right of each state to exercise complete control over the importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for delivery or use within its bounds.

"4. We reaffirm our belief that a political unit, of whatever size, should have the right to rid itself of the liquor evil by a majority vote. This should not confer upon the smaller political unit the right to establish the liquor traffic against the will of the majority in the larger unit, as is now being urged by many liquor advocates. We urge that, whenever any state legalizes the traffic, in whatever form, this policy be embodied in the legislation and used as rapidly and widely as possible for driving liquor out and increasing dry territory.

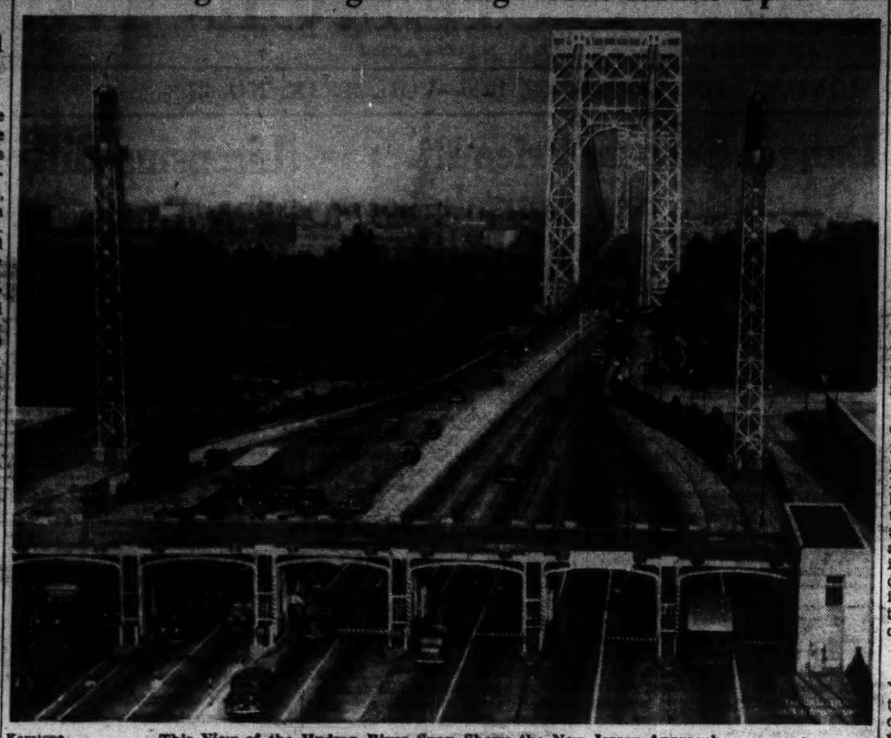
Laws Recommended

"5. We urge the dry forces throughout the nation to secure as rapidly as possible legislation to accomplish the following: (1) The removal of the sale of liquor from all unpoliced areas. (2) The elimination of the sale of liquors from all gasoline filling stations and airports at which the sale of liquors is most anomalous and most destructive. (3) More adequate legislation to protect the public against the drinking driver who is increasing so frightfully the number of highway accidents and fatalities. (4) To secure a more accurate and adequate classification of accidents and crime and the relation of the consumption of liquor thereto, and the more uniform and adequate publication of such data.

"6. We deplore the failure of the present National Administration to keep its solemn and repeated promises to enforce by appropriate legislation the second section of the Twenty-first Amendment for the protection of dry states, and we call upon the President and the Congress to keep faith with the people and to redeem these promises.

"7. We stand unalterably committed to the principle of prohibition and the belief that it is a crime for any government, national, state or local, to license or sponsor the traffic in alcoholic beverages. We are determined to accomplish the extermination of the beverage liquor traffic."

George Washington Bridge Tolls Mount Up



Keystone — This View of the Hudson River Span Shows the New Jersey Approach

Big Receipts Help Cut Payments On Span Over Hudson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Combined effects of low interest upon capital and heavy toll traffic should reduce the funded debt created by the George Washington Bridge far more rapidly than was anticipated when the $57,000,000 structure was built, engineers of the Port of New York Authority announced today as the bridge over the Hudson river between Manhattan and New Jersey entered its sixth year of service.

Adding up traffic totals for the past five years, statisticians figured that 31,000,000 motor vehicles had crossed the bridge since it was opened to travel on Oct. 25, 1931. The gross revenue during that period approached $15,000,000, they said.

"During 1935 there was a total of 6,394,790 vehicular movements over George Washington Bridge, compared with a total of 6,152,341 in 1934, an increase of 242,449 or 3.9 per cent," a report from the Port Authority, says. "During the same period motorbus traffic increased 15.5 per cent, truck traffic 23 and passenger vehicles 2 per cent.

"With a reduction in the pedestrian toll from 10 cents to 5 cents, the total number of pedestrian users of the bridge in 1935 increased 51,497, or 46.9 per cent, to a total of 161,295."

The ultimate capacity of the 3500-foot span when complete, with center lane and tunnel connection with Highbridge Park, is estimated at 30,000,000 vehicles a year.

Kidnaping of Boys Mars 1936 Record

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Ambassador of Ecuador, C. E. Alfaro, reported to the Department of State today that his 15-year-old son had been restored to his home after having been kidnaped by three unidentified men on Christmas night. He had been missing approximately five hours.

The boy said he was forced into a closed automobile by three men at 10 p. m., Christmas night and, about 3 a. m., ejected from the car in the southeast section of the capital. From there, he made his way to a telephone an dsummoned his father, who returned the boy to their home in the Mayflower Hotel.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 28 (AP)—A man who snatched Charles Mattson, 10, from his home and flung down a note demanding $18,000 ransom was sought by police today as the first major kidnaper of 1936.

The masked kidnaper broke into the home of Dr. W. W. Mattson, Tacoma physician, last night, terrified Muriel Mattson, 14, and her friend, Alice Chatfield, and seized the boy. He threw the ransom note on the floor before he fled. The two girls told police they saw the intruder dash down a terrace and believed they heard an automobile start on the road below.

The Mattson home is only a few blocks from that of the grandfather of little George Weyerhaeuser, whose $200,000 ransom kidnaping in 1935 was th e last one of major note. The lumber-fortune heir was released unharmed after the ransom was paid and his three kidnapers now are serving long prison terms.

Hoover Pledges Help In Hunt for Kidnaper

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover said today Department of Justice agents would "cooperate fully" with local authorities in seeking the kidnaper of Charles Mattson of Tacoma, Wash.

The Lindbergh kidnaping law does not become operative until kidnapers have—or are presumed to have—crossed state lines. Federal agents, however, customarily give assistance to local authorities as soon as first reports of such crimes are received.

Bermuda Grass Useful

Bermuda grass, once considered a liability to farm land, is now recognized as a valuable ally on controlling soil erosion and supplying pasture grazing.

Election Vote Held Mandate For Social Justice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—World peace, social advancement and business gains that would bring the volume of trade in 1937 within 10 per cent of the 1929 peak, were envisaged for next year by speakers in the WOR forum hour radiocast over a nation-wide hookup yesterday. The general view, however, was that the rise in business would depend upon the maintenance of international and industrial peace.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York saw the returns from the November election as constituting a mandate to President Roosevelt to go forward with his broad social program. He declared that the "long-delayed crusade for social justice" was on in earnest and that the main objectives for legislation in 1937 must be a long-range, cons stent housing program for low-income groups and for extension of the Social Security Act to include classes not now protected.

Strikes Deplored

Grover Whalen, head of the New York World's Fair body, declared that indications were for a 10 per cent rise in business in 1937 that would include at least an 8 per cent rise in industrial production, a 10 per cent increase in automobile production and a 12 per cent rise in retail trade.

Referring to the labor situation in the United States, he came out strongly for peaceful relations between employers and workers, adding that in 1936 there were 1,353,000 men and women involved in strikes and that 19,000,000 work days were lost.

Applied Discoveries

Dr. Gerald Wendt, director of the American Institute of the City of New York, envisaged 1937 as a banner year in scientific progress. He voiced the view that polarized light would contribute greatly to automobile safety, that colored photography probably would become inexpensive and that glass would be put to many new uses.

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association here, saw democracies "in the ascendency," with peace maintained by the intensive development of cooperative efforts by the great powers, to get away from economic nationalism.

International Honesty

"With 85 per cent of the people of the world wanting peace," he said, "war impends, because man has not learned to solve the problems of the interdependence of nations that have been caused by our modern civilization. We must give as much attention to obtaining international social justice as we do now to the prevention of violence."

Mr. Eichelberger paid a tribute to the "good neighbor" policy of President Roosevelt, adding that "dictators in Europe who have openly abandoned any pretense of respect for international morality, and who have mad economic and psychological policies, are the menace to world peace."

Ford

(Continued from Page 1)

and only a few hundred have been built. In recent years an increasing number of buses have been built with rear motors.

Industry Not Surprised

Drivers of a rear-engine car would have a clear view of the road, it is said. There would be certain mechanical benefits possible from close application of motor power to wheels. Chief advantage claimed for Scarab-type cars is their economy of room, within the vehicle.

The automobile industry sees no immediate importance in the new Ford patents, despite their radical nature. It is pointed out that it is normal procedure in building experimental cars to take out patents as they progress. The big automobile firms are experimenting with engine and car designs all the time. Thus the Ford of the future may never have a rear engine, and this particular patent may not be put into operation. The patent was given to Mr. Stout, who assigned all rights to the Ford Motor Company of Detroit.

The Fruit of Many

The new patent illustrates that the modern car is not the invention of any one man, but is a synthetic evolutionary product, like the first passenger automobile. Contrary to popular belief, Henry Ford did not create the first car—various models were being put together in Europe and America out of odds and ends of materials, at about the same time. Lacking capital and knowledge of each other's plans they strove to harness the new gas engine to the buggy.

Ford tried a steam engine first, then the internal combustion engine. He found it necessary to make spark plugs as he went along, to invent his own compensating gear to keep the rear wheels stable when he was turning corners. Finally he took his first car out of the shop in 1893 one midnight. It made the biggest noise Bagley avenue had ever heard, as it moved forward on its four bicycle wheels. But it ran.

Stout, Auto Designer, Says First Cars Had Rear Motors

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP)—The granting of a patent for an automobile design for mounting the engine in the rear called attention today to several months of experimental work by the Ford Motor Company and other major automobile manufacturers on cars so constructed.

The Ford Company at Dearborn made no immediate comment on the patent granted to Henry Ford.

William B. Stout of the Stout Motor Car Corporation, Dearborn, said the first automobiles had the motors mounted in the rear, and "now we are coming back to it." He predicted a pooling of many patents in the event real production of rear-engine cars is undertaken.

Farm Groups Appear Uniting On Some of the Broader Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

to see is for society as a whole to bear its share of the cost, but of course the farmers should control the operation of the plan.

Mr. Bureau Farmer: But let's get back to this matter of surpluses. Crop insurance and all that don't dispose of corn and wheat when you've got too much of it. And believe me, brothers, give us a couple of good seasons and we'll hear all of you hollering about low prices and lack of markets.

What I'd like to see is for the Federal Government to help us hold our surpluses by giving loans based upon warehouse or trust receipts. This would keep the price level from slumping, and at the same time would assure the consuming public supplies when the rain holds out on us, or chinch bugs and grasshoppers give us a surprise party.

Mr. Union: I'd go farther than that, B. F. I'd have the Government purchase the surplus, process it and distribute it to families in the industrial centers who are now on relief. The Government would save money in the end by doing this; these people have to be fed and clothed in some way, you know. Now, Granger, tell us what you think, since you said before you didn't like crop control as the AAA had it.

Farm Chemurgy

Mr. Granger: I can't say, Union, that I've quite made up my mind on this. I've been looking into this thing they call Farm Chemurgy,— you know — finding new ways to use the things we raise, like making roads out of cotton and using soybeans in varnish. I think that's the right idea, and I'd like to see more research along this line by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Bureau Farmer: I don't know whether you fellows are Democrats or Republicans, and I'm not saying what I am, but I'll bet we're all agreed on the tariff. We ought to have the American market for farm produce protected so it's saved for the American farmer, just as manufacturers sell in a protected market.

Mr. Granger, Mr. Union: American markets for American farmers: O K!

Trade Treaties

Mr. Bureau Farmer: Say, what do you folks think of these reciprocal trade treaties?

Mr. Granger: My folks aren't exactly pleased with them as they work out. We'd like to see a law passed saying they must be ratified by Congress.

Mr. Bureau Farmer: Well, the treaty idea is all right, but what I'd favor is to give farmers a public hearing before any treaties are signed. And there's something else I'd like to see: that's the repeal of the "most favored nation" clause.

Mr. Granger: Now you said something, brother. Repeal the "most favored nation clause" and you'd make a hit with us Grange folk.

About Currency

Mr. Union: What have you fellows been thinking about currency?

Mr. Granger: We ought to have an honest dollar.

Mr. Bureau Farmer: Right—Congress should establish a monetary authority and give it powers to regulate the gold content of the dollar on the basis of an index of basic commodity prices.

Mr. Granger: Sounds sensible. That would help folks who have debts to pay. But you know, not all farmers can borrow money. I've been hearing a lot about these sharecroppers, and if they don't need a lift, I'd like to know who does.

Mr. Bureau Farmer: I guess we all feel that good tenants should be helped to become farm owners, and that the Government should lend a hand.

Rehabilitation

Mr. Granger: I'd go even farther. There are at lot of sharecroppers so poor they can't even qualify for seed or production credit loans. So I'm for backing the Rural Rehabilitation program and putting it on a permanent basis.

Mr. Union: Now you're talking, Granger. I'd go so far as to set aside $1,000,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund to rehabilitate these poor fellows and to help them develop co-operative activities.

Mr. Bureau Farmer: Hold on, now, that's going pretty far, old man. But there's one thing I guess we can all agree on, and that's that we don't want our government to get us into anybody's war. How about it, boys?

Take Over Munitions

Mr. Granger: You said it, B. F. I'd be in favor of having the government take over the munitions industry in war time, so there wouldn't be any chance of anybody getting rich on war orders.

Mr. Union: Say, I've got a lot of ideas on that subject. What causes wars—

Mr. Bureau Farmer: We'll talk that over next time, Union. The main thing is for us to let the people at Washington know we want them to keep right on working for good relations with other countries. I'm not going to be backward about telling Congress what I think. How about you?

Mr. Granger: Well, if we don't speak up, how'll Congress know what we want? I'll be seeing you in Washington, boys.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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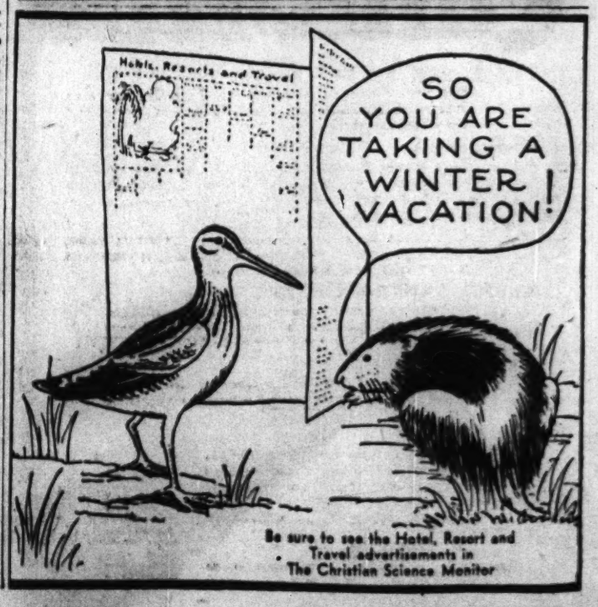

Be sure to see the Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

Soviets in Move to Eliminate Seasonal Workers in Industry; Would Halt Labor Shifting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Soviet economy is undergoing another systematic reorganization in order to dispose as far as possible of the seasonal worker, who has hitherto been more prominent in Russia than in most countries. The itinerant peasant, working on the land during Russia's brief growing season, has wandered about during the winter in search of other work. The state is now endeavoring to settle peasants in fixed year-round occupations.

Millions of peasants, before and since the revolution, were unable to draw an adequate living from the land. They provided a reservoir of cheap seasonal labor for industry, large farms, mines and forests.

But they was also an uncertain element which no "planned economy" could permanently tolerate.

About 10,000,000 peasants have been drawn into industry during the past decade of large-scale industrialization. At first, according to custom, they retained their roots in the farm communities. But these roots have been gradually cut; today they are a true "proletariat" of industrial wage-earners.

Rapidly as industry developed, it was still unable to absorb the entire supply of seasonal peasant labor. The latter sought work in forests, on state farms, in road-building, and on public works and construction projects. Millions of peasants were transferred, forcibly or voluntarily, into the pioneer regions of Siberia, Eastern Asia and the Far North.

The state decided last year to terminate seasonal labor on state farms, which covered 206,000,000 acres of crop and grazing land. State farms were ordered to create permanent year-round workers, sufficient to perform all labor on the farms.

Timbering All-Year

This autumn the state has decided to close another large outlet for seasonal labor; timber trusts have been ordered to create permanent year-round working staffs.

This year also the Commissariat of the Interior has begun to create permanent road-building organizations; peasants will be limited unpaid labor on roads; eight days for collective peasants annually, and 16 days for individual peasants.

At the same time, other state enterprises are planning their work so as to dispense with seasonal labor. Fisheries, as they are mechanized, replace peasants with skilled fishermen. The number of permanent skilled and semiskilled workers in construction is being increased, although construction still offers the greatest opportunity to seasonal laborers.

How to Keep Them Busy

Having cut off so many outlets for seasonal peasant labor, the state is considering how to keep peasants permanently busy on their collective farms. The state this autumn detached 15,000,000 acres from its state farms and turned them over to cooperative farms. To give peasants winter work on their farms, and a larger yearly return, the "kustar," or handicraft industries, are being revived through peasant co-operatives. The All-Union Co-operative Council, combining assorted producers' co-operatives, included in its 1936 membership 5050 peasant co-operatives with 566,900 members. Peasants comprise four fifths of the membership of the Wood Workers' Co-operative Union, which in 1936 included 3800 peasant co-operatives with about 320,000 members.

Varied Work

In 1935 peasant handicraft co-operatives produced goods to the value of 5,000,000,000 rubles. The men made harness, tools, furniture, felt boots, carts, bricks, fuel; the women made linen clothing, pickles and dried fruits. The co-operatives, under the direction of the peasant consumers's co-operatives, are reviving peasant arts, such as wood carving, lacquer work and embroidery, which had almost disappeared.

The Soviet state intends eventually to abolish the seasonal laborer. State industries of every kind, with planned production, will provide regular year-round work in factories, mines and forests. Collective farms are expected to provide year-round work, through co-operatives, for their members. From those collective farms which cannot fully support their present membership, peasants will be moved into thinly settled regions in the east or north. This pioneering, like everything else in Soviet Russia, is being planned and directed by the state.

Young Man, Go Into Skilled Trade, Executives Advise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—Young man, go into building and modernization, air conditioning, capital goods manufacturing, development of streamlined transportation, steel aviation, automobile production! So say executives in more than 2000 of Chicago's leading firms. Results of a study just completed by the Chicago Association of Commerce reveals greatest futures for American youth in these fields.

A shortage of junior craftsmen and apprentices in skilled trades, already is bringing wrinkles to brows of employers.

One hundred of them report to the association that WPA connections are offered by many as reason for objecting to private employment. Objectors complain, employers report, that they aren't guaranteed permanent places, can't get back on relief when private jobs end. Relief officials hold, though, that they can.

The fact remains that skilled workers are needed now, that many more will be needed as the economic upturn continues.

Saskatchewan Seeks Federal Co-operation On Immigration Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRENFELL, Sask.—Federal Government officials will be urged by the Saskatchewan Government and members of the Saskatchewan immigration committee to co-operate in efforts to get 5000 British families to settle on Canadian farms in the next five years.

The Saskatchewan Immigration committee, according to G. C. Neff, of Grenfell, the chairman, has already selected suitable sites in Saskatchewan for the first settlers. These were selected at Wolseley, Melfort, Tisdale, Star City, Lashburn, North Battleford and Prince Albert. At Wolseley, the 100 quarter sections of land needed are already under option.

Derby county in England, Mr. Neff reports, is now ready to place 100 families in the Wolseley district at an estimated expenditure of $1,250,000.

The plan is to have counties in Great Britain sponsor the community farming enterprises in Canada for residents of their own county. Any settler who fails to succeed, would be returned to Great Britain at the expense of the British county.

Originator of the scheme, Brig. Gen. M. L. Hornby, Lethbridge, Alta., plans that as each group of settlers becomes trained in western agriculture and sufficiently financed through farming, they would leave the colony to establish their own farms and leave room in the colony for new emigrants from Great Britain.

Egypt Starts New Era of Self-Goverment Under British Treaty

Acme

Speech From the Throne

Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha Is Seen Standing in Foreground at Right of Throne at Opening of New Session of Parliament Reading the Royal Address

The Regency Council Arriving at the Parliament Building

In the Open Carriage Are Prince Mohammed Ali (Second From Right), Heir Presumptive to the Throne; Aziz Ezzet Pasha, Former Egyptian Minister at London; Cherif Sabri Pasha, Uncle of King Farouk, and the Premier, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, With Back to Camera

Egyptian Premier Takes Up Tasks Under New Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Since his return from signing the Anglo-Egyptian treaty in London and its successful ratification in the Chamber of Deputies here by a vote of 202 to 11, the popularity of Mustapha Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Premier, has been evident. The Premier is regarded as sincere, unaffected and, like most of his colleagues, democratic.

The majority of the political pundits, however, doubt whether this smiling optimist will be able to weather the agitations which his party is to be called upon to face almost immediately. Further, his colleagues, with the exception perhaps of Ebeid Pasha, Minister of Finance, who is a clever and persuasive orator, are not regarded as of outstanding talent or influence.

Even lately at the time of festivities the parliamentary parties other than the Wafdists, who of course hold the vast majority, are endeavoring to combine to form an opposition which, if not in the present Parliament numerically strong, contains undoubtedly the greatest political acumen and experience.

While the opposition criticizes the treaty in part or, as the Nationalists do, in whole, all probably admit that it is the best Egypt could hope to obtain at the present time. The situation thus appears to be developing into a struggle between the simple democracy of the Wafdists and the political intrigues of the intelligentsia who are apt to scorn the middle-class mediocrity of the Wafdists.

Women for World Outlook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Change of heart rather than change of organization is being advocated by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom as the basis from which to approach the reform of the League of Nations.

In a statement forwarded to the secretary general of the League, the women declare their belief that, in the political field, the collective organization of peace machinery as embodied in a League of Nations provides the only guarantee for the prevention of war. But, they add, such a league must be adequate and, in order to be adequate, it must be awake to the existence of "invisible forces controlling the action of governments."

Such forces, the women declare, seem beyond public control. Yet it is they, rather than the defects—whatever they are—inherent in the League as it is organized at present, which are held to account for the tragic failures which have been witnessed in the handling of the international crises of the last years.

No external reform or revision of the League Covenant, however much it might contribute to tide over present difficulties, can really avail to secure the proper functioning of League machinery, the women say.

The great need of the moment is, in the women's eyes, that the League members shall so rise to the level of a truly independent international outlook, and be so willing to subordinate their sovereign rights to their obligations as State Members of the League—shall, indeed, experience such a change of heart—that they will gain the real confidence of the peoples of the world.

Ex-King Souvenirs Avert Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Reports from all over Britain show that losses anticipated by makers of Edward VIII coronation mugs, medals and flags are being mitigated to a great extent by seekers of souvenirs.

The extent of this demand for souvenirs has surprised large numbers of traders who first thought that the whole of their Edward VIII stock would be left on their hands. Now reports show that the demand for mementoes of all kinds is exceptionally heavy.

"Sorry—none left," was the reply given to a Monitor correspondent enquiring for souvenir handkerchiefs at a west London store.

Working Overtime

The Paragon China Company, of Longton, Eng., reports that the demand for King Edward pottery pieces, ranging in price from £1 to £5, has been so great that, far from being left with stock on hand, the firm has had to work overtime to fulfill further orders.

Mr. S H. Dodd, secretary of the Pottery Manufacturers' Federation, has declared that the loss to the industry has been greatly reduced by brisk buying of souvenirs.

The manufacturers decided recently to make 8,000,000 new coronation mugs and beakers bearing the portraits of the new King and Queen.

Stamps to Be Continued

There has also been some interest in King Edward stamps. A rumor that these stamps would be withdrawn in the near future caused a small rush by collectors, but a subsequent announcement that the stamps would be continued until the stock is exhausted saw a return to normal.

The hardest hit among manufacturers are those with lithographic sheets bearing King Edward's head, and tens of thousands of pounds worth of dies will have to be scrapped.

Santa Liquor 'Ads' Hit by Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The use of posters and pictures of Santa Claus for advertising liquors or alcoholic beverages in any form was strongly disapproved by the South Carolina tax commission, according to the chairman, W. G. Query.

While no law existed prohibiting the use of these illustrations in advertising whisky, beer, etc., Mr. Query said, the "Christmas season being set apart for the Christian people to celebrate and observe the birth of Christ, we, the members of the South Carolina tax commission, charged with the enforcement of the license and revenue provisions of the liquor law of South Carolina, want it understood that we do not sanction the use of such advertising methods."

Mr. Query said it had been brought to the attention of the commission "through letters from interested citizens, newspapers and personal observation" that the duly licensed liquor dealers of the State advertised in their establishments and show windows fronting on public streets by using posters and pictures of Santa Claus "with arms full of toys and articles for children and a bottle of liquor."

Philadelphia Holds Electric Light Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28—Fifty-eight years ago electricity made its bow as a means of store illumination. The event, which took place on Dec. 26, 1878, in John Wanamaker's Bazaar, was marked this year by an anniversary celebration in the present Wanamaker department store.

Announcing the innovation was an advertisement in the Public Ledger, which read: "The Electric Light. Our arrangements have been completed for some time to test the electric light, but owing to the immense crowds we deferred extra attractions until after Christmas. We shall light the house by electricity today, Thursday, at dusk. Dry goods can be seen after night under a light almost as bright as daylight. Editors, scientists and the public generally invited to this exhibition."

It was reported that the 24 lights installed, with current generated by a six-horsepower engine, gave a better light than did 4000 bat-wing gas jets.

HOLIDAY PARTIES mean BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

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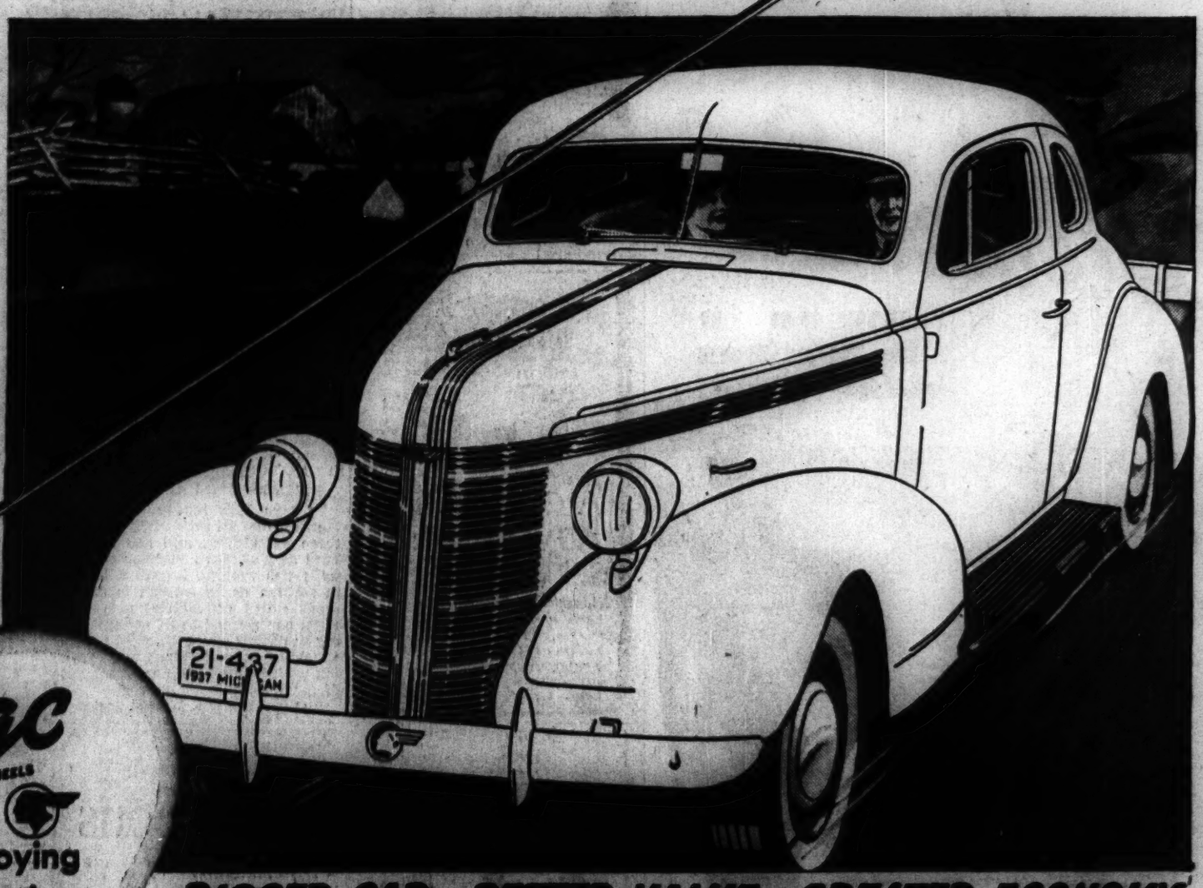

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Women as Stargazers Prove Worth in Field of Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 28—It is sometimes said sardonically by extreme anti-feminists that women are not suitable for jobs because they incline to be star gazers but that they should be was Prof. Edward C. Pickering's idea when, in 1887, as director of the Harvard Observatory he established a women's corps there. It was on the theory—much frowned on by some of his colleagues—that women ought to have equal opportunity with men for research and publication in astronomy. And anyone looking now for material tending to show that he was right when he believed women could abundantly hold their own in such a field, given a chance, need only cite the fact that Harvard has at present 17 women actively associated with the Observatory, 12 of whom are engaged in independent research. They don't just dust off telescopes and develop plates, either; in the last six years women have reported 50 independent researches, in the Observatory bulletin; as co-outhors with men they have contributed to 18 scholarly papers, and worked on four joint reports.

At the head of the list naturally appears the name of Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, who has made one of the major contributions to the records of astronomy with her classification of stellar spectra. Her system is standard at all observatories throughout the world and the Henry Draper collection of the Harvard Observatory is her catalogue of the spectra of approximately 300,000 stars.

Dr. Cecelia Payne Gaposchkin took her Ph. D. in astronomy at the Observatory in 1925, — the first women to keep the University's requirements in the field and she was the first to be given the Annie J. Cannon award, established in honor of Dr. Cannon by the American Astronomical Society, to recognize work of distinction in astronomy by women.

Dr. Gaposchkin is working now on standards for measuring the color and magnitude of stars, as well as a work on the variable stars, which is in collaboration with her husband, Dr. Sergei Gaposchkin.

Early Workers

Among the women who early joined the Harvard Observatory were Miss Antonia C. Maury and Miss Henrietta Leavitt. Miss Maury's work has been an analysis of the spectroscopy of double stars and Miss Leavitt's in the correlation of the period of a star's light variation with the intrinsic brightness of the star. These findings are regarded as essential to the development by Dr. Harlow Shapley of measurements of distances in stellar space.

The late Miss Adelaide Ames worked with Dr. Shapley to produce the first comprehensive catalogues of positions and magnitudes in 1931. Since that time Mrs. Muriel Mussels Seyfert has won renown by her discovery of literally thousands of galaxies—a record not met by any other woman astronomer in the world. Galactic studies are also being conducted by Miss Jenka Mohr.

There are 50 women volunteer stargazers in the Harvard-sponsored American Association of Variable Star Observers and in the last 12 years the association has three times had a woman president.

It is said that there is something in the painstaking and methodical care women are apt to show in study that lends itself to the special demands of astronomy, and women at Harvard are on record as having established the complicated standards by which astronomers all over the world record spectroscopic classifications. There are 7000 known variable stars, and three quarters of them have been recorded as discovered by women astronomers and they have done much of the foundation work by which all astronomers now measure the distances of remote objects in the universe.

Excel in Camera Work

At the Harvard Observatory women have excelled in using the camera. Methods have changed in astronomical observation since Dr. Pickering's time and nowadays only a small part of it is by means of the student, sitting through the long night with an eye glued to a telescope, in a frigid space under a dome. The magnifying eyepiece and the photographic plate are indispensable properties of the stage production which is the modern observatory.

Dr. Shapley has kept up the practice of giving women research students and advanced scientists the opportunity which was considered by Professor Pickering to be only fair, and if anyone asks him whether the end has justified the flight against what in some circles is still known as educational convention, he points to the records of the women on the observatory rolls and lets them speak for themselves.

Dr. Cannon was the first woman in the world to receive an honorary doctorate from Oxford university; the first woman officer of the American Astronomical society; the first woman to win the Henry Draper medal of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the second person in the world elected to an honorary membership in the Royal Astronomical society of London.

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Arbitration Bill Rushed in France To Curb Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 28—Compulsory arbitration of all industrial labor disputes, approved by the French Senate yesterday, has equipped Premier Léon Blum with effective means of dealing with the labor unrest, which is showing serious tendency to spread in France.

All steel workers in the Paris region have announced their intention of staging a five-minute warning strike tomorrow to emphasize the urgence of their demand for a 15 per cent wage increase, while 20,000 public service employees in the capital have called a one-hour strike tomorrow, demanding increased pay and abrogation of Ex-Premier Pierre Laval's economy cuts, which reduced their salaries 10 per cent.

This latter conflict is not covered by the compulsory arbitration measure, which applies only to industry and commerce.

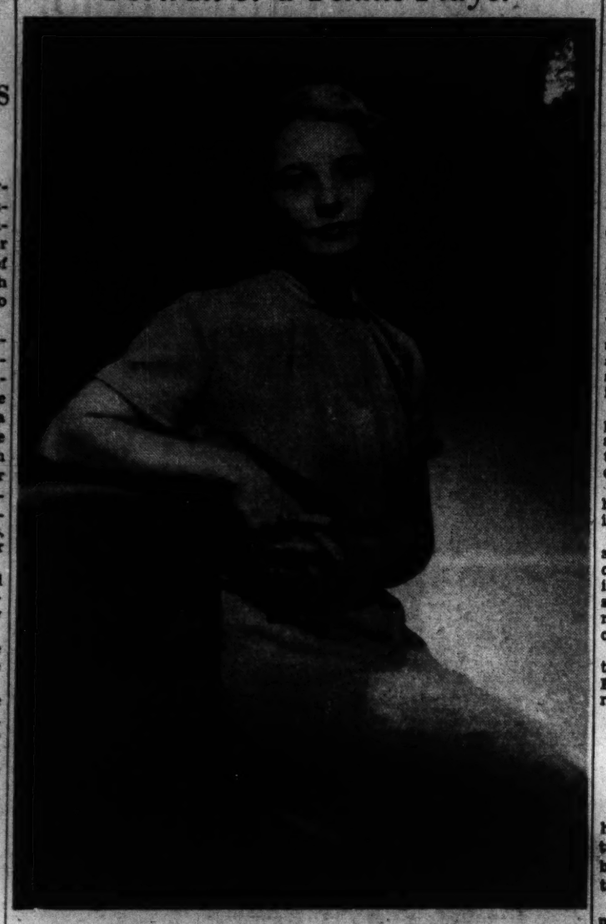
The bill will have to come before the chamber again, but its passage is considered certain.

Several significant changes were made in the measure by the Senate, the most important of which was to take away from the Premier power to appoint a super-arbiter. The senators also modified the bill so as to lessen somewhat the influence of the trade unions, and they insisted on the inclusion of a clause stating that "the object of arbitration shall be to establish equitable rules of working conditions with a view to creating an atmosphere of collaboration, in respect for the mutual rights of both parties: property rights, syndical rights, individual liberty, freedom to work and syndical liberty."

The bill gives Premier Blum special powers to proceed by decree in setting up conciliation and arbitration procedures, and it requires that work must be resumed immediately as soon as such arbitration is begun.

This provision should enable the Government to settle the steel strike in the north, where more than 25,000 workers have been idle for nearly six weeks.

Portrait of a Tennis Player



Mrs. Moody With Triple Career Finds Time for Calm Leisure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you believe in the theory that the way to be successful is "to fill the unforgiving minute with 60 seconds' worth of distance run," the career of Helen Wills Moody is your primer in how to get things done.

Mrs. Moody is pursuing three careers at the moment. As a wife, she runs the Moody home on Nob Hill in San Francisco; everybody knows about her career in tennis, which began when she was 14 and is still doing very nicely, thank you; and she has put what she learned in college and art school to work and become a clothes designer.

The chief reason for mentioning these things is to cite also that she does not run around in circles, exclaiming, "Really, I have so much to do, I simply don't know whether I'm on my head or my heels." On the contrary she says, "I have a very calm existence. I have decided that today's tremendous mechanical complexity can be balanced by keeping a mental attitude of complete simplicity. So I just waddle along keeping calm, and the result is I enjoy myself very much indeed."

Surprise in Store

To the person who has only seen her on the screen, in newsreels, or once, a long time ago, when she was "that nice tennis-playing child from California," Helen Moody is a surprise. You expect to see a diffident, somehow introspective girl with black hair dressed almost severely.

Instead, there is a forthright girl whose curling hair has glints of bronze in it, whose voice is gay and full of enthusiasm, whose thinking is quick and to the point and whose knowledge of contemporary events is seasoned.

It is obvious that tennis is not the be-all, end-all for Helen Moody. Strange, how an idea gets around that persons who do one thing very well do not know how to do anything else; that they play tennis, or they fly, or they write plays, or they act upon the stage or before the camera, or they dance and have no interests apart from their one forte.

Studies Painting

Which gets us back to Mrs. Moody. She has been playing tennis since she was a little girl. But her mother was a painter, and she taught the daughter how to paint. And when the time came, Helen Mills had 3½ years at the University of California, and then decided to do some more serious work at the California School of the Fine Arts.

Perhaps she never intended to become the greatest woman tennis player of her time; and that might explain why she has cultivated the talent that is making possible a third career now. This career has little to do with tennis—except that as a designer of clothes, Mrs. Moody naturally would design clothes for women, among others, who engage in sports.

Worked Hard as Student

Perhaps Mrs. Moody always intended to be an artist. She has had three exhibitions, and she worked hard as a student. Perhaps she always was working toward a career in fashion design—which is sometimes called commercial art—even when she seemed to be concentrating on pastels and working at things which would not be worn, as clothes, but would hang in the austere quiet of galleries.

Anyhow, she is a fashion designer now. That is part of what she means she does when she says she "just waddles along, keeping calm." Of course, the word "waddles" is strictly her own, and intended to connote the unhurried state in which she insists upon living.

Currently she has been in New York for five weeks, conferring with persons who employ her to design clothes, and with others in the wide field of fashion. She looked a long way ahead in that connection; and it is to her credit that she made it a part of her bargain that she was not to be involved in any "ballyhoo" in connection with the clothes she designed. Helen Wills Moody, fashion designer, cannot wheedle Helen Wills Moody, tennis champion, into one single personal appearance.

Advertisement for Clothes

She is, however, the best possible advertisement for her clothes philosophy. It is her theory that the woman who wears simple clothes is remembered long after the party is over. Witness her own dress at the moment: Dark blue; some kind of lightly twilled wool; with a circular skirt, squared shoulders bearing no resemblance, however, to the bretelles worn by Javanese court dancers; a high neck line; long sleeves fitting tightly at the wrist. Not a belt buckle, no embroidery, nor a glittering button in sight! Nothing but a triangular, paste clip at the throat.

Well, it wasn't during this five weeks in New York that Moody led the calm existence. "I've gone somewhere every single night," she said, "but do you know what I think?" Her voice has a bright timbre, like a golden thread, running through it. "I think it does you good, every once in a while, to make a complete change. It freshens you, and it makes the normal pace more productive when you get back to it. . . ."

She resides as has been said, on Nob Hill. Perhaps Nob Hill was first made known to people who have never seen it—and never will—through Kathleen Norris' stories. Anyhow, Mr. and Mrs. Moody live in a penthouse above a one-block street called Pleasant street.

"That's a curious name for a street, isn't it?" she asked. But when she learned that all New England towns, and many more in the South and Middle West have streets of that name—and that they are generally—well, if not the town's Park avenue, at least second-best—she could hardly believe it.

Block-long Street

The Pleasant street Mrs. Moody lives in is a block long.

"Really an alley," she declared. "At least, it looks like an alley to me. I shall always imagine, because of it, that no Pleasant street can be more than a block long. I have a studio of my own, with a French door that looks out onto the street, and as I am the sort of person who likes living that has no complexities at all, I —well, I just do simple things, like work, and playing some tennis, and seeing some friends. And the mail. Quantities of mail. Mostly from children who want to know how to go about 'taking up tennis' and who want me to tell them how to be in the Davis Cup games in 1940—and send them autographs. The children are nice. I like their letters. I don't even mind the autographs. They don't even make me get behind with my work.

"You see, I never go out to lunch when I'm home. Do you realize what can become of you if you get into the habit of going out to lunch? Why, I went out to lunch the other day—of course, I come to New York partly to see people, and to listen to them talk, and so that doesn't count —and Heywood Broun began to talk, and it was 4:30 when we got up from the table. Well, it was fun, but if I should do it at home? Why, I'd never get a single thing done!

How She Got Jobs

"Getting a job to design clothes came about casually enough. One of my friends has a grandfather who is a department store man in San Francisco. She said one day, 'Why don't you go to grandfather and ask him for a job?' I went to see him, and he put me in touch with people who were willing to listen while I said things I thought about clothes. And that's all there is to it."

It would be a lame interview if there was not one question about tennis. This one was a good deal like one of her strokes, however, back hand.

"Are you going abroad this year?"

"I don't know. I'd like to. Maybe in the summer."

Summer? Wimbledon? Helen Wills Moody, peeling off a sweater as she walks, slim, graceful, reserved, to the center court?

Madrid Reports Capture of Two Rebel Positions

MADRID, Dec. 28 (AP)—Government troops claimed capture of two strategic positions on opposite sides of the capital.

A communiqué said that a socialist force had routed fascists in El Basurero, near the highway southwest from Madrid to Estremadura, and in the Taracena sector about two miles from Guadalajara, to the northeast.

Both victories, the War Minister asserted, followed intensive artillery and mortar fire on insurgent strongholds and, at El Basurero, an infantry attack.

The Madrid Government has reported several successes recently against insurgent positions both on the Madrid front and along vital communication lines in the rear.

A fascist aerial attack inflicted heavy damage on several buildings in El Reloj and El Gato streets.

Bombs fell in the city after the socialist forces opened simultaneous attacks on all fronts surrounding the capital to prevent the insurgents from reinforcing El Basurero, the main objective of the offensive.

It was authoritatively reported that a decision to shift the British Embassy to Valencia had been reached in London.

Research

(Continued from Page 1)

hibit, another being a new radio tube which may bring hitherto forbidden portions of the radio spectrum into use.

The new radio aid was a special model of a type of radio tube which makes possible the generation of great power on extremely short radio waves—the kind destined for use in television.

This model demonstrated for the first time to scientists in general how the electrons going from the inner filament of a vacuum tube to the sides travel in a spiral or cork-screw-like path, much like a miniature sky-writing airplane.

In ordinary radio tubes, the electrons shoot across in a straight path but due to the strong magnetic field used in the new tube the speeding electrons are whirled around as they travel.

The tubes are already being used in shortwave radio transmission of automatic typewriter signals and pictures, scientists of the Radio Corporation of America said:

Radio Beam Burglar Alarm

They also demonstrated a simple burglar-alarm device which surrounds a person, a baby's crib or a safe with a network of sensitive radio waves. Then when a person steps within the field of the waves an alarm is set off, guards are summoned, or other protective apparatus is set in motion. The device may also be used to turn on the lights in a store window when a night window shopper passes by.

Fourth among the new devices was a compact electrical meter which by comparing two beams of light, one of which passes through a liquid to be tested, determines accurately within a few minutes the vitamin content of cod liver oil.

Also exhibited was a light-measuring device for cameras which automatically and instantly sets the shutter speed and opening to allow just the right amount of light for a clear, sharp picture to enter the camera. With it, the scientists declare, even the least adept amateur should be able to equal much of the work of professional photographers.

Roosevelt and Family See Rector Installed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Breaking a quiet Sunday at the White House only once, President Roosevelt motored to church yesterday, accompanied by members of his family. At St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Mr. Roosevelt attended exercises in connection with the installation of a new rector, the Rev. Howard S. Wilkinson, formerly canon at a Garden City, Long Island, church.

In the Presidential party were James and Elliott Roosevelt, sons of the President, and their wives; "Sistie" and "Buzzie," children of the President's daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, and Mrs. James Roosevelt of New York, the President's sister-in-law.

Spain's Refusal to Free German Freighter Reported

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Spanish Government defied German demands today for the release of the captured German freighter Palos, alleged to have been full of contraband of war to aid insurgent fascists.

Resisting both threats of German action and diplomatic pressure from other nations desiring to calm the crisis, the Basque Nationalists announced through the Spanish Embassy:

"There is no question of releasing the Palos."

The French Government, fearing that the incident would upset its efforts to enforce neutrality in the civil war, summoned the Council of Ministers to meet tomorrow.

Still After Mediation

French hopes centered on efforts to prevent the affair from complicating the Franco-British plan for non-intervention, based on offers of economic and colonial aid for Germany in return for a "hands-off" policy in Spain.

Usually reliable sources said that the French Ambassador to Berlin, when he presented a note yesterday asking control of arms and volunteers going to Spain, undoubtedly expressed French wishes that the Palos affair be considered a separate incident.

Observers pointed to the fact that the halting of the Kamerun last August failed to block the original neutrality accord and the Reich protested the slaying of Germans in Barcelona and confiscation of German planes without plunging openly into the conflict.

Contraband"

The Spanish Embassy's statement said that the Palos carried 1500 tons of war material and declared that two or three passengers aboard were Spanish fascist agents enroute from Germany to Vigo, the ship's destination.

"Authorities considered it a clear case of war contraband," the statement said, adding that the ship was stopped in Spanish territorial waters.

The French Government is fully resolved to prevent a German army from going to Spain, Pierre Viennot, Under Secretary for North Africa, said in a speech at Charleville last night.

"We cannot admit intervention by those who wish to create a new front on our flank," he said. "Our security is at stake."

Astronomers Ask Why Sun Turned Blue In Face in Late Eclipse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 28—What made the sun turn blue in the face during the Siberian eclipse of last June? Solar blushes are ordinarily orange or crimson.

This question formed a principal topic of conversation among astronomers here today as they examined a photograph in color, made by Dr. Irvine C. Gardner, exhibited for the first time at the ninety-ninth meeting of the A. A. A. S. It may be that "blue" is a better descriptive word than "red" for use in connection with the "angry solar flames." During an eclipse, the camera "sees" only the edge of the sun's chromosphere or outer envelope, and in this new photograph, such tongues of flame, licking deep into space, are blue-white—not orange nor red.

Prof. Donald Menzel, leader of the Harvard Observatory Expedition, who confirmed the unusual phenomen by visual observation, suggests tentatively that the bluish-white shade is "attributable to an exceptionally intense emission of the violet calcium lines." In other words, calcium may be present to an unusually large extent in the chromosphere and the prominences.

Normally, calcium, which is one of the heavier elements, would not be present in the chromosphere, for this area being the outer layer of the sun is supposedly composed of the lighter gases, hydrogen and helium. The bright red prominences in the past have been considered due to incandescent hydrogen.

Negro Board of Trade Formed in Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A negro Chamber of Commerce, the first in the South so far as known, was organized here recently in connection with Negro Business Appreciation Week. The organization will cooperate with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

First officers of the organization are H. D. Coke, president; A. L. Welch, vice-president; W. W. Harris, secretary, and Robert L. Mabry, treasurer.

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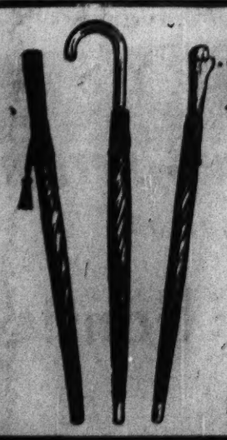
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Court-Martial for Chang Held Unlikely at Nanking

NANKING, China, Dec. 28 (AP)—Nanking kept silence today on the probable fate of the rebel Chang, who started a civil war, kidnaped the head of the GoGvernment, then penitently released him and begged for forgiveness.

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang reached here late yesterday to surrender to the Government and went immediately into seclusion at the home of Dr. T. V. Soong, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek whom he had held captive.

Popular feeling was high against Marshal Chang, deemed a traitor for his revolt, but Generalissimo Chiang's recommendation that leniency be shown created a difficult problem for the Government.

Marshal Chang was reported desiring to appear personally before Nanking officials to tell why he had kidnaped the Generalissimo, held him for two weeks, and then released him after "realization of the wrong" he had done.

"I realize my wickedness and my sin against you and the nation," Marshal Chang said in a letter to his superior, whom he had held prisoner. "I beg of you, as my old friend, to forgive me if possible, and to tell the nation of my complete realization of the wrong I have done."

Court Martial Unlikely

Authorities indicated that a court martial now was unlikely because of the Generalissimo's recommendation, announced yesterday.

"Fortunately, you early realized your mistake and expressed your remorse to me," General Chiang said in reply.

"As you had the courage to acknowledge your faults, I will tell the central authorities you regret what you have done and I believe they will deal leniently with you."

The Government itself must determine the fate of the penitent Chang Hsiao-liang, the Generalissimo asserted, but he expressed confidence that his recommendation of leniency would be followed. He would urge similar treatment for Gen. Yang Fu-chen, subordinate of Chang Hsiao-liang, who shared leadership of the revolt with him.

Leniency to Rebels

The generalissimo informed newspaper men he had told the two rebels:

"You are entitled to remain as my subordinates, because today you have shown a regard for the welfare of the nation and have exacted no promises prior to my release. I shall recommend to the government that it deal leniently with you. I am sure it will do so, taking care not to prejudice the welfare of the nation. You have been deceived by reactionaries."

Belief was growing in some circles that the rebel Marshal would be permitted to return to Sianfu, where he held the Generalissimo, and resume command of his armies.

Returning to Nanking, General Chiang resumed automatically the numerous positions which he holds in the government, including that of head of the army.

Emergency Posts

The Nanking Government had not yet acted formally to rescind appointment of emergency occupants of the posts, but this was expected to be done shortly.

Rumors circulated today that the Generalissimo desired to concentrate his energies on military organization and that his brother-in-law, Dr. Soong, would be named to the presidency of the Executive Yuan, Chinese equivalent of the premiership of the nation.

It was understood that General Chiang discussed this yesterday with other Government leaders, but details were guarded closely.

California Helps Youth Learn a Trade

Committee arranges for 150 apprenticeships, as a start in the paint and paper hanging industry —Unions give their aid —Move helps break up street corner gangs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The corner poolroom is being deserted here by boys who are accepting jobs as apprentices under the program of the California Committee on Apprentice Training.

This small start recently made in San Francisco, with 150 boys who are now entering by the apprentice route the painting and paper-hanging trades, it is expected here, will be carried on to other parts of the nation. The program has the support of the unions of the craft, employers and educators.

Since the depression hit the world a few years ago, the problem of what to do with the youth of the nation, honestly desirous of securing work, has been a puzzling one to industry and education alike.

Finding a Place for Youth

Surveys of the ages of those incarcerated for crimes against property showed the average age last year to be 19. Educators, business leaders, and economists of note have struggled continuously to find a place for the youth of the nation.

They have sought to find some means or method whereby youth might be given responsibilities that would make them useful citizens—constructive builders of their communities.

After two years of analysis and study the California Committee on Apprentice Training has worked out a program along this line designed from a long-range viewpoint to take into the various industries young men and women to learn the trades.

The courses of apprenticeship as the committee has outlined them are planned for four-year service before the apprentice becomes a skilled artisan.

Started by President

As the result of the executive order by President Roosevelt, the committee was first organized as a research board in response to demands for more skilled artisans in many trades. The plan now in force is a "starter" in the painters and paper hangers trades was envisioned and worked out by co-operation between educators, union officials, master painters, the National Youth Administration, and the State Department of Industrial Relations.

Archie J Mooney, who is the permanent chairman of the committee, has divided the approach to the problem of putting these young people to work under four headings; the employer, labor union, public and the apprentice points of view.

Concerning the four groups concerned in his remarks at opening of the program at the San Francisco High School of Commerce, Mr. Mooney stated:

"The employer wants an adequate supply of competent workmen. It is to his profit and advantage that journeymen possess a high degree of skill and knowledge in every branch of the trade, and he may find that this can best be accomplished through apprenticeship contracts entered into with employer groups.

"The apprentice, because of inexperience and limited bargaining power, needs all the protection that can be placed around him. He has a right to expect a well-ordered and properly balanced program of education and training."

H. Armstrong Roberts

The Violin Maker Shows a Pupil a Fine Point

Women's Groups Invited to Study Charter Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—An invitation to study and endorse the proposed "Women's Charter" is issued with publication today of the official text of the charter, drafted by 24 women active in civic and professional organizations.

Although it was made clear that no organization had yet endorsed the charter, and expressions of opinion for or against the text have only begun, the stand of many groups has been indicated, including a vigorous "No" by officials of the National Woman's party.

Conferences Planned

After American organizations have had time to consider the charter, a national conference is planned late next spring. After that, a conference in Europe is to report on world reactions to the charter, which then is scheduled to be submitted to the League of Nations and International Labor Office to guide them in future action where women are concerned.

The charter declares, "Women shall have full political and civil rights; full opportunity for education; full opportunity for employment according to their individual abilities, with safeguards against physically harmful conditions of employment and economic exploitation; they shall receive compensation, without discrimination because of sex. They shall be assured security of livelihood, including safeguarding of motherhood. Provisions necessary for establishment of these standards shall be guaranteed by government, which shall insure also the right of united action toward the attainment of these aims.

Drive on Exploitation

"Where exploitation of women workers exists, such as low wages which provide less than the living standards attainable, unhealthful working conditions, or long hours of work which result in physical exhaustion and denial of the right to leisure, such condition shall be corrected through social and labor legislation, which the world's experience shows to be necessary."

In a preamble, authors of the charter explain, "This charter is a general statement of the social and economic objectives of women, for women and for society as a whole, insofar as these can be embodied in legislation and governmental administration. It is put forward in order that there may be an agreed formulation of the purposes to which a large number of women's organizations throughout the world already are committed.

Attainable by All

"It is recognized that some of the present specific needs which it seeks to remedy should disappear as society develops the assurance of a more complete life for every person; and some of its objectives would establish conditions which should be attainable for all persons, so that in promoting them for women it is hoped thereby to bring nearer the time of their establishment for all."

The committee said it would seek international adoption of the charter because the objectives involved are "common to women in all nations." It added: "Throughout the world, great social and economic changes are in process or impending. Reactionary forces everywhere manifest a tendency to deprive women of the gains won in the last 50 years through the movements for woman suffrage, for economic independence and for educational opportunity."

Laredo Bru Gives Honesty Pledge To Cuban People

HAVANA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Cuba's new President, Dr. Federico Laredo Bru, promised the country "honesty in government" Dec. 26 in the first meeting of the new Cabinet since President Gomez was ousted from office.

Other pledges in the Cabinet session were:

1. Prosecution of any functionary defrauding the Administration
2. Appointment of government officials on the basis of ability regardless of political pressure
3. No discharge of government employees except for inefficiency.

Batista Approves

After a conference with the new President, Col. Fulgencio Batista, army leader who sponsored the legislation to impose a 9-cents-a-bag tax on sugar to finance rural schools which cost President Gomez his office, endorsed the new Government.

"The President is accustomed to fight, is serene, intelligent, hard-working, democratic and energetic, with logical moderation," the army leader said.

"Cabinet members are afire with the desire to show the country they are serving it with acts that are beneficial. With the President and Congress in agreement on all important matters, and with the armed forces ready to obey the laws and make others obey the laws and dispositions of the Government, the people of Cuba can expect rapid realization of their hopes."

Educational Program

Colonel Batista asserted an immediate objective of the Government would be "normalization of the educational system."

Negotiations with Havana University students, looking toward reopening of the institution which has been closed since the army seized it in March, 1935, were started by Dr. Juan J. Remos, Secretary of Defense in the new Government.

Autonomy Demand

Dr. Remos conferred with a group of students in an informal meeting and a tentative agreement was reached, but no announcement was made regarding details. It was understood the students demanded an autonomous arrangement for the university whereby the Government would surrender all control of the institution.

Previous to the army's raid on the institution in March, 1935, the National Constitution forbade soldiers, sailors or police the right to enter university property.

Workers Return To Chester Plant In Strike Accord

CHESTER, Penna., Dec. 28 (AP)—Employees of the Sun Shipbuilding Company returned to their jobs today, terminating a strike of three weeks during which 1200 men refused to work. Strikers agreed last week to return to work after the company said it would begin negotiations with union officials on wages and working conditions after Jan. 1.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Picket lines of rival union factions were broken up by police today as they paraded on the dock of the American Merchant Lines pier on the Hudson river.

A line of 50 pickets, led by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, were ordered to "move on," when they took up positions beside insurgent members of the International Seamen's Union headed by Joseph Curran.

Mr. Curran's forces, numbering 600, were reduced when bluecoats ordered 400 of them to retire from the pier, where they had been exhorting truck drivers not to deliver goods to the steamship American Trader.

Mr. Curran yesterday won the suppoprt of rebel members of the teamsters' union, who agreed, despite the union's failure to back maritime strikers, to refuse to drive through picket lines along the waterfront.

The sailing of the American Trader, London bound, has been postponed until tomorrow.

Seamen Represented As Defying Government

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Protests of union leaders against a new federal law affecting seamen threatened today to complicate the Pacific coast maritime strike.

The shipowners' committee here, interpreting at least one of the protests as a defiance of federal authority, suggested in telegrams to President Roosevelt and other officials that the Government take action. C. H. Jordan of the San Pedro strike committee was quoted as declaring no settlement was possible if the seamen are required to return to work under the Copeland bill.

Passed by the last session of Congress, the bill would require seamen to carry "discharge books" showing complete records of employment after Jan. 20.

Harry Bridges, coast longshoremen's president, who obtained his release on a habeas corpus writ after his automobile accidentally struck and killed a boy bicyclist Saturday, upheld the strikers cause in a public debate at Los Angeles.

Cape Hatteras Warns Ships With New Beacon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C.—A new light sends its rays from Cape Hatteras to warn ships of Diamond Shoals. It blinks brightly from a 160-foot steel-frame tower, just completed by the United States Lighthouse Service, at a cost of approximately $38,000. The old lighthouse, tallest along the Atlantic coast, has been abandoned. Its 450,000-candlepower light was 33 feet higher than that which blinks from the new steel tower, but the latter can be seen as far at sea as the former—from 18 to 20 miles.

There has been a lighthouse at Cape Hatteras since 1798. The first tower, built of sandstone, was considered an engineering feat in that day. Its light was feeble and visible only a few miles at sea. The second lighthouse was built in 1854 and the third, that just abandoned, in 1867, two years after the close of the Civil War.

Excavators Dig Up New Support For Homer's Story of Fall of Troy

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27 (AP)—Archaeologists have unearthed secrets more than 3000 years old indicating that the poet Homer's story of the fall of the ancient city of troy in Asia Minor was founded on fact.

Dr. Carl W. Blegen, reporting today on the 1936 diggings of University of Cincinnati archaeologists at the site of the famous Trojan city, disclosed that the fifth annual excavations provided data further to Homeric Ilium, was the seventh city and not the sixth in a series of nine on the site of ancient Troy.

Before the Cincinnati investigations started in 1932, it was believed that the sixth Troy was the one that fell before the Greeks.

Dr. Blegen, professor of classical archaeology and fellow in the graduate school of arts and sciences at the University of Cincinnati, was field director of the Cincinnati work at Troy.

While archaeologically nothing has been found to support Homer's dramatization of the fall of Troy, evidence to indicate that the story had a basis in historical fact was unearthed.

The discovery of huge storage jars beneath the floors of most of the houses of the seventh settlement of Troy lent support to Homer's song of a 10-year siege of the city by the Greeks.

Evidence also was unearthed to indicate conclusively that the sixth Troy was destroyed by a devastating earthquake while the seventh was burned, probably by the attacking Greeks.

Dr. Blegen set the dates for the sixth settlement as about 1700 to 1300 B. C. The fire that destroyed the seventh city that rose on the ruins of the earthquake occurred about 1200 B. C.

Dr. Blegen said he had found nothing to justify either belief or disbelief in the popular version of the fall of Trey, which attributes the 10-year siege by the Greeks to anger over the abduction of Helen by Paris.

Neither is there archaeological support for the Homer and Greek tradition that the victorious Greek attackers sacked the settlement and put it to the torch through the ruse of the famous wooden horse. If a horse actually was used, all trace of it was destroyed in the fire that leveled the city.

The sixth and seventh Troys have intrigued historians and archaeologists through the ages since Homer first sang the famous story of Helen's abduction and the wooden horse.

Prof. Wilhelm Doerpfeld, German archaeologist, discovered the remains of the sixth settlement in 1893 and 1894 and interpreted data unearthed then as ruins left when the Greeks destroyed the city. Prof. Heinrich Schliemann had uncovered remains of earlier settlements in many expeditions to the site of the famous ancient city between 1870 and 1890.

Braille Head Explains Status of Dog Guides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Opposing a current state-wide move to provide guide dogs for California's 7000 sightless, the Braille Institute of America, Inc., considers the proposed accommodation "a luxury and not always a necessary one."

The institute's managing director, J. Robert Atkinson, declares that of these 7000 "relatively few can use guide dogs consistently or practicably; and fewer still can afford to feed and care for them properly, while the number of blind who actually want the dogs is greatly exaggerated.

Holiday Travel Sets Record in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Holiday travel that breaks all records was reported by transportation chiefs here today. At the head offices of railroads, air lines and motor bus companies it was said that travel out of and into New York city had reached an unprecedented peak this month and that indications were that it would continue at its present large volume until well after the New Year.

The New York Central, the Pennsylvania and other lines have been "taxed to the limit" of their capacity, it was said, with all regular trains running in two sections.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford reported similar heavy passenger movement, and at the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio it was said that traffic over that line "was as good as any year we have ever had out of this city."

The Erie reported a 40 per cent increase and the Lackawanna announced a "record-breaking traffic."

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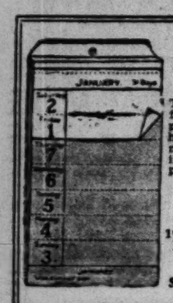

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Reading Trend Found Turning From Fiction to the Fine Arts

(Continued from Page 1)

as another probable reason for more interest in the fine arts.

Cost of Books

Another possible explanation for the trend away from fiction was given by one librarian in the fact that with curtailed budgets, librarians were compelled to spend what money they had for more valuable books than those of fiction. But, contrary to the former criticism from patrons who were eager for the latest best fiction number off the press, the patrons now were quite satisfied and agreeable to the new supply of more substantial books. This indicated a somewhat changed attitude on the part of the reading public, it was agreed.

Los Angeles leads all other cities in the number of books lent. Its total circulation for the year 1935, the latest available figures, shows 11,798,518, while New York has 11,211,340 and Chicago 10,192,866. Efforts to extend library service to all parts of the city, and the incorporation of up-to-date library methods is deemed partly responsible for the tremendous response of the reading public in Los Angeles, it was reported.

Almost 30,000 Los Angeles citizens frequent the city libraries in a single day and carry home with them a daily average of 35,000 books. But these people also expect the library to answer their questions. During one week nearly 50,000 questions were brought in, ranging all the way from points of grammar to rules of being a gentleman, from customs of Ethiopia to politics of Spain, from how to make cheese or soap to how to formulate a reading list on Chaucer.

Youngsters, too, are frequent visitors to the Los Angeles libraries. Children read more than 2,500,000 books last year. Each of the 62,000 boys and girls who have library cards reads an average of 42 books. Parents are assisted in choice of books for children through book talks, exhibits, book lists and personal consultation with the children's librarians, it was explained.

Library books are worn out at the rate of 100 books a day in Los Angeles, it is learned. In the course of a year about one seventh of the book stock has to be mended, repaired or rebound. About 300 books a day are repaired for the libraries. If it were not for the careless readers who mark and mutilate books, less money would need to be expended for this repair service, it is reported. Assistants from the Works Progress Administration spent 4000 hours in one year in erasing marks, gratuitous opinions scribbled along the margins, and other notations.

City employees receive a special service. A Municipal Reference Library has been established in the City Hall to give prompt service to city officials, to place within "elbow reach" the timely books and current information to assist in research problems bearing on city interests.

Public Welfare Group Finds 17 States Fail To Act on Security Program

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—The American Public Welfare Association reported yesterday that 17 states would not receive their share of the 1936 payroll tax on employers under the social security program unless Congress extended the deadline for state legislative enactment beyond Dec. 31.

These 17 states, the association reported, have neither passed laws nor set special sessions to enact so they can participate in the program.

The act stipulates that an employer will be credited up to 90 per cent of the 1 per cent levied on the 1936 payroll for any amount he had contributed to an unemployment insurance fund under a state law.

John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, was quoted by the association as saying the board would not recommend extension of the time limit to permit the delinquent states to act, when Congress meets in January.

Illinois, which has not acted, "would lose perhaps the most, because of its heavy industrialization," the group reported.

Constitutional difficulties face some states, particularly Missouri and Kentucky, the group said. There authorities feared social security legislation would require constitutional amendments.

In Arkansas, the Legislature does not meet in regular session until Jan. 11. In Delaware, a special session was called to meet today to discuss enactment of legislation.

Association for Labor Legislation Takes Up Social Security Laws

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP) — The American Association for Labor Legislation called today for prompt solution of the administrative problems of the social security laws.

A special program of the association's 30th annual meeting here this week was set aside for a discussion of administrative organization, ratification of labor treaties, and federal and state co-operation to make the legislation successful.

"Pressure of events is making immediate consideration of this subject (national labor legislation) imperative," the announcement of the three-day meeting said.

"Despite traditional beliefs national labor legislation has 'arrived.' Constitutional questions still arise, but in some directions the way is clearly open for immediate action . . ."

Convening today, the association will hold some of its meetings jointly with the American Statistical, American Economic, and American Political Science associations and the American Sociological Society.

Urgent administrative problems arising under recently adopted unemployment insurance, old-age pension and other social security laws, will be debated by economists and prominent state and federal government officials.

Queensland Butter Wins New Honors at London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Butter exhibits forwarded from Queensland factories to the recent Empire Dairy Show in London won the first four places in the unsalted section and second and third places in the salted section.

Queensland factories have consistently won high places at this annual show.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

settling most current strikes, although civil employees do not come within the scope of the bill.

Germany's Move—Berlin Weighs Issues in Spain

A rusty, 900-ton German freighter, 13 years old, constitutes the key to Europe's latest crisis. The freighter is named Palos; and Madrid, which seized it Friday, refuses to give it up; it insists that the ship carried munitions for the insurgents, as well as National Socialist advisers. Germany gives Madrid another day to release the vessel and hints at unnamed reprisals unless—

France and Britain send still another note urging Germany not to risk a European war over the Palos, reminding Germany that all nations, including the Reich itself, have restrained themselves in the face of past incidents. They plead with Germany to end all aid to the insurgents.

Some 40,000 Germans ready to be dispatched into Spain have darkened Europe's Christmas. That they must not march, has become the slogan of all moderate European diplomacy. The ultimate decision rests with Adolf Hitler, high in his Alpine retreat at Berchtesgaden. There have been unofficial German utterances to the effect that the Reich would never risk world war over a rusty freighter.

Chiang's Captor—Release in Prospect

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, captor of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, promptly upon the release of Chiang went to Nanking to face the music. And there are indications today that the music will be sweet and gentle. Indeed, Chinese spokesmen are reported as saying that Marshal Chang will be sentenced for treason, then pardoned and then restored to his command. Chiang, himself, is said to have gratefully forgiven the Marshal and assured him that he would be returned to his military post in Sianfu, seat of the rebellion. At least nine more officials of the Nanking Government, who were detained with Chiang, have been released.

The world looks on in amazement. To capture a nation's dictator, to issue extreme conditions for his release, to see armies on the march; then suddenly to see Chiang released, to hear that no ransom was paid, to see Marshal Chang voluntarily walk into Nanking, where he is under sentence of death, and now to hear that he may be returned to his post, almost a hero—wondrous things indeed.

All China seems to smile with "the smile that was childlike and bland."

U.S. Neutrality as World Peace

Congress and President Appear to Adopt Opposing Views

Rift Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—American foreign policy seems to be breaking into two divergent trends as formulated by the President and Department of State on one hand and by Congress on the other. The issue is concretely illustrated by the gathering of forces for legislative consideration of permanent neutrality policy.

Congress, as put on record by several leading spokesmen, is heading toward embargo legislation that will bind the President to be absolutely impartial between the two belligerent groups. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, real leader of Senate Republicans and close to being real leader of the Republican party, in a statement today urges rigid limitation of presidential powers in application of embargoes.

Dictatorships Criticized

President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have not as yet specified what new neutrality legislation they now urge except to insist upon its formulation at the coming session. But both, in speeches delivered in South America, have been critical of dictatorial governments, pointed in their praise of democracies. It is to some degree a cleavage between democracies and dictatorships that now dominates the European balance of power. Moreover, in previous years—neutrality is entering its third year as a major legislative topic—the executive side of the Government has favored a flexible policy in which the President might croose between belligerents, or at least pick the the President might choose between moment when he would apply an embargo, and select commodities to be restricted.

The situation is oddly complicated in that although the arguments of those favoring the most rigid, mandatory type of embargoes are relatively clear and simple, the flexible group is a strange composite. It includes peace workers who believe the United States should support peace machinery, and join in an effort at collective action against an aggressor.

Under the flexible embargo policy, the President could impose restrictions on shipments to an aggressor and permit others to go freely. In this group belong those who agree with Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, who said that neutrality had been ended by the Pact of Paris. There is little difference between a flexible embargo policy and economic sanctions as defined in the League of Nations covenant.

On the other hand, the flexible embargo group also includes the producers and exporters of major war commodities, from munitions themselves to cotton, copper, and oil. These spokesmen presumably would like to head off all embargo legislation, but seeing the unlikelihood of such a success, their second line of resistance is to urge that an embargo on raw materials be left to the discretion of the President. This was the tenor of arguments at the last session by Senator Tom Connally, whose State of Texas is a major cotton and oil exporter.

But the flexible embargo advocates include another faction—some rather dispassionate students of the problem who recognize that circumstances of any future war are unpredictable, and who feel that a rigid, mandatory embargo might well play into the hands of an aggressor, entirely contrary to the definite wishes of American opinion.

Imagine, they say, China at last making a resistance against Japan. An impartial embargo would deprive China of essential resources, while Japan—well prepared in advance and possessed of big industries—could win more easily. Yet American sympathies probably would be with the self-defense of China. Similar circumstances can be duplicated easily elsewhere.

In some instances an "impartial" embargo would assist the powers controlling the seas because they could get to non-American sources of supply. In other instances, as at the outbreak of the last war, a power like Germany, with vast advance preparations, would be far ahead of Great Britain. Even today, Britain is forced to make large rearmament purchases in the United States. Were war to break out in the near future, it is virtually certain Britain would be hampered by an "impartial" embargo, while Germany could not from the outset hope for much material or money from overseas, and makes its preparations on that basis.

Analysts who take this view conclude that no rigid neutrality embargo policy can be formulated ahead of time. They make their own the words of the Supreme Court last week, and urge that the President must have latitude in the conduct of foreign affairs. This position is probably taken by Mr. Roosevelt and most of the authorities in the State Department.

Vandenberg's Views

Ranged against these strange bedfellows—some of the peace workers, the exporters of munitions and materials, and the middle group of flexible constructionists — are many leading Senators and Representatives. Senator Vandenberg's views are representative. First attacking the collective action viewpoint, he urges "war quarantine" instead of what he calls "the League of Nations theory of war partnership."

Senator Vandenberg's statement of his neutrality views follows:

The important thing is to understand fundamentally that neutrality must have a new and different meaning if we are to insulate America against other peoples' wars. Heretofore neutrality has consisted chiefly of a demand that our rights in profitable foreign trade should not be impaired by these wars. The new conception subordinates trade to peace and proposes so far as possible to keep out of wars' way. The old conception subordinated peace to trade. The new conception may be tough on our cash registers. But it will be far easier on our sons.

Must Pay Price

We must pay a price for these immunities. The price consists of forgoing fat war contracts in money and supplies, and swollen prices on commodities which we might dump abroad as a result of war shortage. The price consists of forgoing the erstwhile "neutral" right to sail untrammeled seas. But since these things can be voluntarily done without the sacrifice of national honor or the loss of any rational prerogative, the price is cheap if it buys immunity. It will not buy complete immunity. But it will buy substantial insulation. Therefore, I would pay the price.

Let's be realists. There is nothing—"neutral" except in legalistic theory—when we float vast loans or grant vast credits to one of two belligerents in a war. The other belligerent inevitably is hurt; and we inevitably acquire an unwitting stake in the outcome. Such "neutrality" is the anteroom to ultimate active participation in the war ourselves. It may temporarily pay big cash dividends; but it is well calculated to take a dreadful later toll in flesh and blood and tears. I prefer a neutrality which does not capitalize the calamities of others; which stops all loans and credits and munitions to both belligerents on a "cash and carry"

Wide World

Arthur H. Vandenberg
Republican Senator From Michigan

Vandenberg Heads Bloc Demanding Curb in Executive Power

Embargo Held Key

basis so that the risk is theirs and not ours. This is easier said than done. It is by no means as simple as it sounds. But so far as the objective is obtainable, I favor it.

"Freedom of Seas"

Do we give up "freedom of the seas" as a result? Yes—in part. But has not the devilish ingenuity of the modern machinery of marine war itself made the old "freedom of the seas" impossible? Suppose we should still stand on the old conception of our rights. In case of another general war would not we find ourselves in such immediate complications that we probably would either have to back down or fight for our "neutrality"? Is it not better voluntarily and realistically to change the rules of the game in advance?

Here is another question. Why should an American citizen travel on a ship of a belligerent nation? Heretofore we always have insisted he had that right. But when something happened to the ship and thus to him, our defense of his "right" immediately became a delicate and dangerous problem. Such circumstances, multiplied often enough, could easily inflame American passion to a frenzy which would defy cool judgments and plunge us into fateful reprisals.

An American citizen on the high seas cannot separate himself from the implications of his citizenship. He cannot travel at his own risk. He risks his country every moment of his journey. His "rights" should be subordinate to the larger "rights" of our whole people. Except for a reasonable period of evacuation, he should be kept off the ships of belligerents by law.

New Rules Needed

In my view we want an American neutrality which quarantines us against the wars of others to the last possible practicable and realistic extent. It cannot be done under the old rules which subordinated peace to commerce. It can largely be done by subordinating commerce to peace and by subordinating the external rights of individuals to the domestic rights of our whole people.

But the new rules must be as definite and as positive as possible. It will not do to leave large neutrality decisions to the discretion of the President. This is no reflection on the President. It is a reflection of the simple fact that the exercise of discretion after a war has started inevitably invites an unneutral interpretation by any belligerent which is curtailed or offended by the decision. Furthermore, a President is not himself a free agent among his own people—as Mr. Wilson discovered to his sorrow—when once a large and profitable war trade has started to enrich large numbers of our own people.

Mind Your Business Code

We must treat all belligerents scrupulously alike unless we are willing openly and directly to ally ourselves with one or other as in a case which might involve what is left of the Monroe Doctrine. We cannot treat them alike if we leave much to a presidential discretion, which is exercised after trouble comes because no discretionary decision can fail to hurt one more than the other. It will smack indirectly of "sanctions"—and certainly the American people want nothing of "sanction."

The safest neutrality, if insulation be the aim, will be a specific "mind-our-own-business" code established in advance of any necessity for its use.

Whenever peace-minded peoples of the earth are once more free to deal with this whole subject objectively, the finest international co-operation for peace would be the international acceptance of this new conception of neutrality. It is really the theory of "war quarantine" as opposed to the League of Nations theory of "war partnership." We certainly want none of the latter, in my view. But we want a lot of the former. It would be impossible, however, to make headway at this immediate movement. Europe is too feverish. But the time will come.

Gold Boom Turns World Spotlight Upon Philippines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—With Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, en route to Washington to open discussions of future economic relations between the Islands and the United States, and with the end of the Pacific Naval Treaties turning World-Political attention toward this cockpit of the Orient, a good deal of interest here is concentrated upon the far-off Islands.

So far, most of the public discussion has turned upon Far Eastern politics. But economic conditions seem to many observers of Philippine conditions to be far more important. A year ago, when the Philippine Commonwealth was founded, there were forebodings about future economic stability there. Most of these basic questions still remain, but a glittering superstructure has been erected, not only of returning prosperity but boom.

Gold Is the Cause

Gold lies at the base of the new boom: Both gold in the mountains and gold on the stock certificates. While insular production of the precious metal increased from month to month during 1936—with approximately 1,500,000 tons of ore milled in the first three quarters—it did not keep pace with its stock promotion.

Four stock exchanges have been formed since the gold boom, according to correspondence from Manila. A seat on the leading exchange has gone up from $10,000 to $40,000. Brokerage offices have driven out the barber-shops, tailoring establishments, stores and restaurants which formerly had convenient sites in Manila's Escolta—now a Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Wall street rolled into one.

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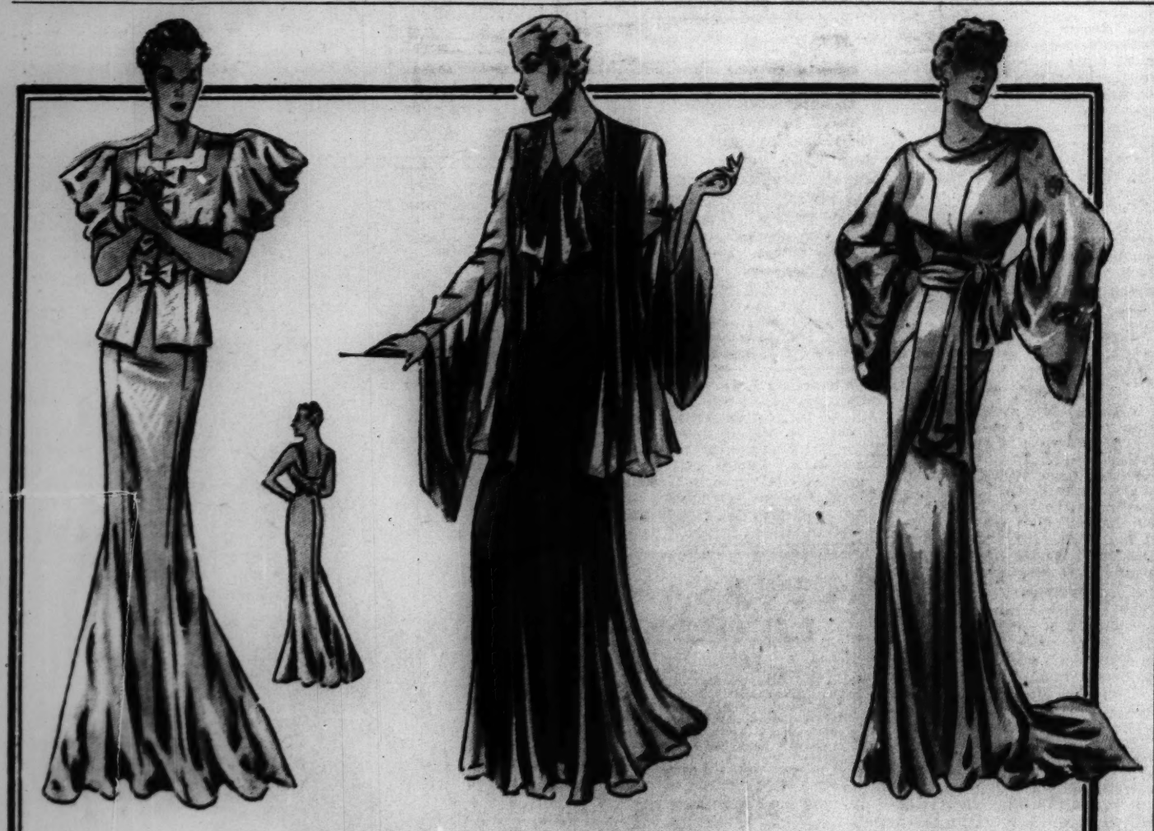

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CANADA

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Wilhelmina and the Koekjes

By Janet P. Johl

Part Two

Soon Mevroux Voren appeared, a great smiling woman with blonde hair and kindly gray eyes.

"Come in, Mina," she beamed upon the little girl. "Has your mother baked the koekjes so soon?"

Wilhelmina followed her into the house, her eyes filled with wonder at all the lovely things.

"Are you celebrating a little at your house, too?" asked the good vroux kindly.

"A little, Mevroux," replied Wilhelmina, as she carefully put the platter down on the dining-room table.

"Oh, this is a fine time for you children," smiled Mevroux Voren. "And what do you hope to find in your klompen?"

Wilhelmina did not want to say that she would probably not put her klompen out at St. Nicholas. She thought carefully for a moment, and then she said, in a small voice, "My mother says the best gift is a little more love to each other."

"A little more love?" Mevroux Voren could not completely hide her surprise. Then she agreed, "Your mother is quite right, Mina. That is the best gift of all, and you are wise to exchange it.

"Tell me, how would you like to come here and be with Jan and Katrina and all the cousins on St. Nicholas Eve? We have so many children that one more will be simply—one more. Ask your mother if you may come and tell her Mynheer Voren will see that you reach home safely and not too late." She smiled down at the little girl.

An Invitation

"Oh, Mevroux," cried Wilhelmina, hardly daring to believe what she had heard. "I may really come and see St. Nicholas and Black Piet?"

"Black Piet never comes to this house," laughed Mevroux Voren. "Now run along, Mina, and remember I shall be expecting you if your mother is willing." She walked to the door with the little girl.

"Oh, wait one moment." She remembered suddenly, and drew her purse from her great pocket. "Here, I almost forgot to give you this for the koekjes. Tell your mother how very grateful I am."

Wilhelmina could hardly wait for the next two days to pass, and she busied herself helping her mother scrub and scour the little red brick house until it shone, and the windows, with their stiff white curtains, glittered from the vigorous polishing.

Her mother washed, starched and ironed Wilhelmina's winged lace cap until it was as white as snow and as stiff and crisp as a newly baked cracker. Her father, who had come home, helped to scrub her wooden klompen with soap and water until they, too, were as white as the kitchen table.

Late in the afternoon, looking very pretty and happy in her embroidered bodice and her five full woolen skirts, her close-fitting white cap and her bright, clean shoes, Wilhelmina kissed her parents good-by, and started off for the happy celebration of St. Nicholas Eve.

The bells of the little village were sending out their "kling, klang, klingen" tune, and the sails of the windmills were turning gently against the soft gray skies.

A Merry Party

Peals of happy laughter reached Wilhelmina's ears as she rang the doorbell at the Voren's home. She could hardly believe that she was to be a part of all the fun and frolic. And for a moment she felt very sorry for her father and mother who were at home, alone.

But when the door opened she forgot everything but the sight before her eyes. There on the floor of the huge living room, was a large linen sheet spread out, and near the sheet was a wooden shoe filled with hay for St. Nicholas' horse, for the legend goes that St. Nicholas comes riding from Spain on a snow-white horse, accompanied by his servant, Black Piet.

All the Voren family, except Mynheer Voren, were in the room, gathered about the white linen sheet, laughing joyfully and telling stories of other days when they were all gathered for similar celebrations. The children, with eyes sparkling and cheeks flushed, were singing Christmas songs and guessing what they might receive.

"See that cake over there on the dining-room table, Mina?" said Jan, pointing at it. "Well, that cake has presents baked right inside of it."

St. Nicholas Himself

"Yes," put in Katrina. "And over on the table there are gifts hidden, with rhymes that explain for whom each is intended. Oh, don't you just love St. Nicholas Eve?"

Before Wilhelmina could answer, a heavy stamping was heard in the hall.

"It's St. Nicholas," cried the children dancing up and down with glee. And sure enough the door opened slowly, and the good man appeared long enough to send a shower of sugar plums down upon the linen sheet. What a scrambling, as the children scurried to capture the sweetmeats. Wilhelmina clapped her hands with glee, her blue eyes big with joy and surprise.

"Hurry, Mina," cried Mevroux Voren, "or there won't be any sugar plums left for you to gather." She helped the little girl to pick up a few from the sheet.

Then the children ran to put their empty wooden shoes on the table for the good St. Nicholas to fill during the night, when all were sound asleep. Mevroux Voren took them all into the dining room for delicious hot chocolate and sweet boiled chestnuts. On the table were all the good cookies, the klassjes and the letterbanket, the marsepein and the koekjes that Wilhelmina's mother had baked. There were chocolate candies, too, hopjes and brokken. Wilhelmina had never seen such a luxurious table before.

A Shoe Full of Goodies

After they had eaten and eaten, the children gathered about the big fireplace and Mynheer Voren told them stories that his parents had told to him when he was a little boy. While they were listening to him, Mevroux Voren was busily stuffing a wooden shoe with goodies for Wilhelmina to take home.

All too soon it was bedtime. Jan and Katrina and the cousins took a final look at their klompen lined up on the table, and with good-night kisses, and many good-bys to Wilhelmina, they trudged up the stairs to bed, and to sweet dreams of the joyous occasion.

As Wilhelmina was putting on her coat and her scarf and waiting for Mynheer Voren to take her home, Mevroux came over to the little girl with the wooden shoe filled with good things, in one hand, and two little packages in the other hand.

"Well, Mina," she said, kindly, "did you have a good time?"

"Oh, Mevroux," cried Wilhelmina, her face telling more than any words could ever express. "I don't know how to thank you. I had such a lovely time."

"Then I am glad," said Mevroux Voren. "But we must not have all the fun and happiness, must we? Here I have a pair of warm gloves for your mother, and a shoe filled with goodies for your father."

"Oh, thank you, Mevroux Voren. Mother will be so happy—and father loves sweetmeats—" began Wilhelmina, but Mevroux was not yet finished.

A Happy Homecoming

"And in this other little package is a tiny doll for you to play with all through the year." Then as Wilhelmina started to try to talk, the good woman added, "Now no 'thank yous,' Mynheer is waiting."

Her arms full, Wilhelmina walked along silently beside the great, solemn Mynheer Voren. She was too full of thoughts for speech and Mynheer was busy with his own happy memories. He left Wilhelmina at her home, after a pleasant "good evening" to her parents. Wilhelmina could hardly wait to thank him nicely, she was so very anxious to hurry indoors and be with her father and her mother.

"Look, father, for you a wooden klompen filled with good things. And look, mother, for you the nice warm gloves you needed. And, l-o-o-k, for me a beautiful doll." She was so excited she could scarcely find words to express her joy.

"My, my," laughed her father. "I haven't had so many sweets in years. What with my fine new scarf your mother has given me, and this shoe, I am the richest man in the whole Netherlands."

"And my nice warm gloves," joined in Wilhelmina's mother, her round face beaming. "How fortunate we are. And how good the Vorens have been to us. Tell me, Wilhelmina, all about the party. What was the very best part of your St. Nicholas Eve?"

Wilhelmina thought for a moment, and then she flung her small arms about her father and mother, who were standing close together. "Oh, the very best part," she cried, "was coming home to you and father."

The End

The Gingerbread House; Drawn by Wanda Gág for "Tales From Grimm" (Coward-McCann)

Mrs. Throppetypop's New Year

"A happy New Year!" said the postman, as he handed a large armful of parcels through the cottage door.

"A happy New Year to you too, and thank you very much," said Mrs. Throppetypop as she gathered the parcels into her arms.

"A happy New Year, Dildoodlum Duck," said Throppety Thrush. "I'm sure you'll be glad to hear the good news."

"What good news is that?" asked Dildoodlum Duck.

"Why," said Throppety Thrush, "the postman has just brought Mrs. Throppetypop such a large armful of parcels she could hardly carry them indoors."

"That is splendid," said Dildoodlum Duck. "We must go and tell Galumfullum Goose. She will be very glad, too."

So off they went to find her.

"Galumfullum Goose! Galumfullum Goose!" called Dildoodlum Duck, "come and hear the good news. The postman has just brought Mrs. Throppetypop so many parcels that she could hardly carry them all indoors."

One for Every Day

"That is splendid," said Galumfullum Goose, "but why should everyone send them to her at the same time?"

"Why?" said Dildoodlum Duck, "don't you know that it is New Year's Day?"

"Yes, of course," said Galumfullum Goose, "but wouldn't it have been more sensible if they hadn't all come in a lump?"

"Why shouldn't we give her one present every day all the year round?" said Dildoodlum Duck.

"I've an idea," said Dildoodlum Duck. "I'll give her a bit of my very soft down," and away she went as fast as she could go.

"Quack! Quack!" said Dildoodlum Duck.

Mrs. Throppetypop opened the door of her cottage and looked out. "What a beautiful bit of soft down," she said. "I must take care of this in case I find some more. I'll put it away in a bag to keep it safe."

"I've got an idea, too," said Galumfullum Goose. "I'll give Mrs. Throppetypop one of my soft little feathers." And off she went.

"Hiss! Hiss!" said Galumfullum Goose.

Mrs. Throppetypop opened the door of her cottage and looked out. "What a beautiful little feather," she said. "I must take care of this, too. I'll put it away in another bag."

So every day for 365 days Galumfullum Goose left a soft little feather at the cottage door, and every day for 365 days Dildoodlum Duck left a bit of her very soft down; and every day for 365 days Throppety Thrush said, "Thank you, thank you!" though nobody heard him because it was winter.

She Sewed and Sewed

And every time Mrs. Throppetypop found that bit of down and the soft little feather she put them into the bags to keep them safe until New Year's Eve came round again.

"Now," said Mrs. Throppetypop with glee as she looked in the bags, "there are just enough feathers to make a little bed for Baby Bunting to lie on, for she's the tiniest mite I've ever seen. And there is just enough down to make a pillow for her head."

So she sewed and she sewed until the feather bed and the down pillow were finished, and on New Year's Day off she went to take them to Baby Bunting's house.

"What a beautiful little pillow!" said Baby Bunting's mother.

"Just big enough for Baby Bunting's head, I hope," said Mrs. Throppetypop.

"And what a beautiful little bed," said the mother.

"Just big enough for her to lie on," said Mrs. Throppetypop.

"Thank you very much," said the mother.

"Why," thought Mrs. Throppetypop, "this is the happiest New Year's Day I've ever had, thanks to you, Dildoodlum Duck, and to you, Galumfullum Goose."

Tahu Learns How to Make a Tepee

One day when he went to school with his little Sioux friend, Tommy, Tahu, the little Stony Indian, went into one room where the girls were making a marvelous Sioux village, only everything they made was very small.

There were farm buildings made from old boxes. There were wagons and tools and animals made from whatever the little girls could find at hand. The horses Tahu saw hitched to hay wagons were modeled by the girls from clay, which they dug near by.

It was hard work, too, to dig that clay, because one afternoon Tahu went with some of the boys and the white clay they wanted was underneath the red clay.

Making a Drum

But Tahu dug some out, hammered it and mixed it with water, and when it was just right to use, the teacher let him model a horse from it. Tahu thought he would shout with glee, specially when the teacher let him paint the horse brown and one of the girls let him put the horse in front of a truck she made.

On another day he went into a schoolroom where the girls were making musical instruments all by themselves. They were working upon a drum and sewing up rattles. Tahu wanted to learn how to do that, for he could use a drum and rattle when he reached home again. He looked very carefully at what they were doing. One of the girls had cut out a piece of rawhide, or skin, and was placing it over the drum to make a resonant drumhead. From other pieces of rawhide the girls were making rattles.

Two other girls were busy painting pictures on the drum and the rattles which were finished. He wished they would let him paint a buffalo on the drum, but he didn't dare ask them. One girl, however, let Tahu put pebbles in a rattle before she sewed it up and then let him shake it after it was done.

When School Was Fun

In another part of the same room two girls were just finishing a tepee. They had made it themselves and explained to Tahu just how it was done. There was the small opening and even short as he was, he had to stoop down to enter.

Soon they would put a piece of cloth over the entrance which a little boy or girl would have to lift up to go in and out, just the way the grown-up Indians at home had to do.

He watched them so carefully, that he was sure he would be able to make a tepee like that when he reached home and then he would paint a buffalo on it. He would make rattles and drums and he and his little Stony friends would have a jolly time camping out and giving the grass dance.

Why this wasn't going to school at all. It was like an all-day picnic and Tahu worked so hard and played so hard that when night came he slept soundly and awoke ready to see what he would learn at school that day.

TA-DE-WIN

Stories and Plays for Holidays

The good ship, "North Star," was bound for Sinope, on the south coast of the Black sea, when she cast off from Penzance, Cornwall, with a new member in her crew and an African king gray parrot on board.

David Pendyn, cabin boy, was the new member of the crew, and how he had come by the gray parrot was a story all in itself. The tale of David and his fondness for birds, which began when he lived in a cottage on a cliff with his father and mother and only sea gulls for neighbors, is charmingly told in "Ship's Parrot," by Honoré Morrow and William J. Swartman. Before you are halfway through the book, a mystery develops, with the parrot as one of the chief figures, and before it is solved David finds himself in the role of a knight errant.

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For all children who love fairy tales there is a great treat in store in two new, beautifully illustrated editions of Andersen and Grimm. They are "Fairy Tales and Legends," by Hans Andersen, illustrated by Rex Whistler; and "Tales From Grimm," translated and illustrated by Wanda Gág.

It is a delight to reread Andersen's tales, coming upon page after page of illustrations drawn with the imaginative fancifulness and humor which Mr. Whistler has put into these pictures and decorations.

Miss Gág has made a new translation of 17 of Grimm's tales for her book, working carefully to get the English word or phrase that would convey the full meaning of the original German. She has included many of the best known, such, as "Cinderella," "Rapunzel," "Hansel and Gretel" and "Snow-white," and several of the less well known but very beautiful tales. Among the latter are "The Musicians of Bremen," "Cat and Mouse Keep House," and "Six Servants."

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Lucinda, who lived in New York city at about the time the mothers of the children who read this page were very small girls, had no idea how much fun there was to be had until her mother and father went away in a ship and left her with a governess and her first pair of roller skates.

A most entertaining time Lucinda made for herself during the year her parents were away and the story, "Roller Skates," by Ruth Sawyer, is an amusing one, except for one chapter which is extremely sad for a child.

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Children in Holland have taken the story of "Afke's Ten," by Ninke van Hichtum, as one of their favorites, and now it has been translated by Marie Kiersted Pidgeon for English and American children and published in the United States. It is a tale of everyday life of ten happy, plucky children who lived in the Dutch province of Friesland.

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Plays suitable for any time or season—and a few that are appropriate for the holidays and special celebrations—are published in "The Pirate of Pooh," by Marjorie Barrows.

Pirates, clowns, giants, favorite book characters, such as Ali Baba, Heidi, Tom Sawyer and everyday boys and girls are featured in the plays. There are 14 short plays in the book, all of which have already been acted by groups of children in children's theaters, schools, libraries, summer camps and other recreational places. Eleven of the plays may be produced without royalty fee.

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"Story Parade" is a fine book for holiday reading, either to read aloud or to oneself. It is an unusual collection of modern stories, articles and poems, by some of the most distinguished writers for children, plentifully illustrated by many of the best contemporary artists.

The material was taken from the first 10 issues of Story Parade magazine, a monthly periodical for children, and appears in the new book printed on heavy paper and large type, well spaced and easy to read.

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The adventures of Sir Jaufry of Normandy make a colorful narrative of knightly combats, monsters, magic, humor and beauty. These tales, which have been out of print in English for years, were being sung by troubadours of southern France seven centuries ago and were among the sources of the Arthurian stories of English knighthood.

In their new dress, a charming little volume entitled "Jaufry the Knight and the Fair Brunissende," newly revised from the original Provencal by Vernon Ives, these stories will delight any child who enjoys the gay and courtly atmosphere of olden times.

Even the chapter headings of this book are delightful. Chapter One is captioned "Of the Adventure With the Enchanted Beast, and How Jaufry Came to King Arthur's Court and Found His Quest." The tales are well told and the typography is beautiful.

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A few old favorites among nursery tales have been published recently in tiny books, just big enough for small hands to hold. They are printed in beautiful clear type, sturdily bound in decorated board covers and generously illustrated. The tales in this series are "Puss in Boots," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Cock Robin," and "The Old Woman and Her Pig and Titty Mouse and Tatty."

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"A Star for Hansi," by Marguerite Vance, is a pleasant story of a little German girl, called Sophie, and an applewood box. It is beautifully illustrated by Grace Paull.

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The tale of a lazy burro is told in "The Burro of Angelitos," by Peggy Pond Church. It is a delightfully humorous story of a burro who was proud of belonging to no one, but who changed his ideas when he met Tranquilidad de Onate. The illustrations in several colors, are very attractive and the vocabulary picturesque. This is one of the books sponsored by the Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation.

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And now we must mention some books for the picture-book ages. Among the nicest new ones are "Ming and Mehitable," by Helen Sewell; "Bouncing Betsy," by Dorothy P. Lathrop; "Wise Old Aard-vark," by Dorothy Kunhardt, and "Buddy the Bear," by Kurt Wiese.

Ming was a little Japanese poodle which belonged to Mehitable, a little girl who lived in a far-off island and had very few children to play with. One day she dressed Ming up in doll's clothes and, in disgust, he ran away. The pictures, in colors, are very amusing.

Betsy was a baby lamb which would go bouncing over the fields. A little girl named Martha looked after Betsy. After the little lamb had run away, got lost and had many exciting adventures, she decided that it was better to be a pet lamb after all. The pictures are beautiful.

"Wise Old Aard-vark" is a nonsense book. An aard-vark, as you may know if you look it up in a dictionary, is a burrowing animal shaped like a pig and not especially bright. But the wise aard-vark was very smart because he had been a wise man before a magician turned him into an aard-vark; he even set up his own radio broadcasting service.

Buddy was an Australian koala bear which looked like a Teddy bear come alive. He lived on his mother's back until he was almost grown up. In this book, Mr. Wiese tells the story of the babyhood of this bear and of its adventures with a wombat and some white cockatoos. Eight of the pictures are in four colors.

E. C.

Book Reviews

Ship's Parrot, by Honore Morrow and William J. Swartman. Illustrated by Gordon Grant. New York: William Morrow and Co., Inc. $2.

Fairy Tales and Legends, by Hans Andersen. Illustrated by Rex Whistler. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

Tales From Grimm. Translated and illustrated by Wanda Gág. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $1.50.

Roller Skates, by Ruth Sawyer. Illustrated by Valenti Angelo. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

Afke's Ten, by Ninke van Hichtum. Translated by Marie Kiersted Pidgeon. Illustrated by Hilda van Stockum. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

The Pirate of Pooh, and Other Plays, by Marjorie Barrows. New York: Rand McNally and Co. $1.50.

Story Parade, a collection of stories, articles and verse. Illustrated by several well-known artists. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $1.50.

Jaufry the Knight and the Fair Brunissende, newly revised from the original Provencal by Vernon Ives. Decorations by John Atherton. New York: Holiday House. $2.

Puss in Boots; Jack and the Beanstalk; Cock Robin; and The Old Woman and Her Pig and Titty Mouse and Tatty. A series of gay illustrated chap books. New York: Holiday House. 50 cents each.

A Star for Hansi, by Marguerite Vance. Illustrated by Grace Paull. New York: Harper and Brothers. $1.

The Burro of Angelitos, by Peggy Pond Church. Illustrated by Gigi Shaule Johnson. Los Angeles: Suttonhouse, Ltd. $2.

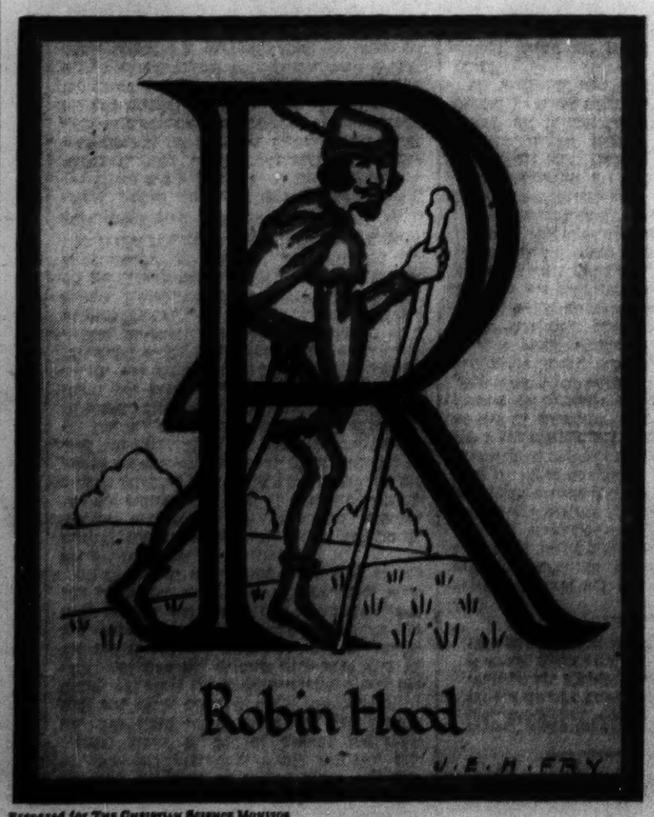
Ming and Mehitable, by Helen Sewell. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents.

Bouncing Betsy, by Dorothy P. Lathrop. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Wise Old Aard-vark, by Dorothy Kunhardt. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $1.

Buddy the Bear, by Kurt Wiese. Illustrated by the author. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $1.50.

Center—An Illustration for "The Snow Queen." Bottom—The Little Match Girl; Both Drawn by Rex Whistler for "Fairy Tales and Legends," by Hans Andersen (Oxford)



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

R for Robin

Bold Robin Hood
Was a forester good
As ever was seen
In a merry green wood.

You cannot give too much thought to the selection of the proper school for your boy or girl.

Advertisements of selected schools appear in The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday on the Education Page.

The Home Forum

The District School

ALMOST forgotten now, by many of our old Jaalam roads still stand these small enclosures. The roadside wall runs deep in fern and brush; then suddenly it falls back, and there is thick grass to the road's edge. In a small and shallow walled square you glimpse a barberry bush, and weathered planks covering an old well; in the center the grass seems thinner, the underlying gravel nearer the surface. Then the wall swings to the road again, and marches on. And, as you pass, you wonder who lived here, content with so small a square of earth, and why he walled against the fields and not against the road.

And in time you find the answer. No one. Here stood no farmhouse. This was the site of a district school.

OVER ALL NEW ENGLAND these small walled plots stand by the roadside; most of the buildings now have been torn down or moved to make a farmhouse ell. We have more than a few of them in Jaalam, remembered only when the older folks speak of them. On old maps, in old memories alone do they linger. Now Toivo Maki's primrose-yellow bus whisks by them daily with its freight of children and, surely, the Jaalam children are the better for it. New days, new ways—and better ways.

And yet for more than a century these district schools—and our Jaalam drawl, of course, makes that "deestr'ct"—were part of our New England life. They sprang from and represented our way of thought; they served, and passed.

In Jaalam their history goes back almost to the founding of the town. They built the meetinghouse, and settled a minister; and next they built schoolhouses. Of these there were three, one by the meetinghouse, one each in the north and south districts. They were modest. The one in the center was "Twentyone foot long by Sixteen foot wide by Seven foot Stud with a Proportionable Roof & Chimney." So simple were the specifications; one sees a building of equal directness. It was clapboarded, not painted, with small-paned windows. There was the fireplace, the master's high desk by it, benches, rough plastered walls. No bearded poets looked down from these; there were no pictures of the columned Forum, the white Acropolis. But there was Solomon Park.

ONE LIKES THAT name, as schoolmasterish as Ichabod Crane. This first master of the Jaalam schools taught for a month, in winter, in the North End, then a like time in the south part of town, then the same in the school by the meetinghouse. One sees a small man, his saddlebags bulging with brown books, a powdering of snow on his caped riding coat. He turns toward the horse stalls, unsaddles in the crisp dryness, crosses to the school. The stone doorstep is brushed; within, a fire crackles and wood smoke is pungent. Young Sam Bullen—he is to be of Harvard, class of '42—has been early. Solomon warms his stiff fingers, and young Sam reads the Fifth Ode of Horace. *"Et aspera nigris aequora ventis emirabitur insolens"* (and he shall admire the dark and wind-roughened sea). Solomon nods—but John Milton did it better. The scholars come, small Betseys and Marthas, gangling Aarons and Elishas. Voices drone through lessons; the fire hisses and flares as it eats the snowy logs; the master is now patient over "The cat doth play, and after slay," now drily brisk as tall Seth Tombling fumbles with ciphering. The short day wanes, and the light grays beyond the panes; the Joels and Rachaels bundled against the cold until their arms stick out stiffly, bob curtseys and tug forelocks. Their feet storm out, are muted on the snow. The fresh voices fade; Master Park and young Sam scan Greek lines by the last firelight; he rides homeward.

A GENERATION LATER there is a new note. One finds written in the Book of Jaalam, "The Affaire aBout a part of ye School Money to be Laid Out in a Womans School Past in the Negativ." One likes that note of "the Affaire." This was in 1760, but four years later we read "a Parte of the Money Shal be Spent in a Womans School." And now as, with David Chenery, you go through the packets of old documents you find things to chuckle over. David's thick fingers are gentle with the fragile squares of yellowed paper. Dinah Lealand was paid 1 pound 12 shillings for keeping school three months in the center of town; Dinah boarded with Thaddeus Lovering's family, and Thad was paid 18 shillings 2 pence and 2 farthings. This one seems odd:

> Pay unto John Walker 15 shillings in full for His Wifes keeping schoole 3 weeks and Finding Herbelf at the South West Squadron for the year 1765.

And with David you wonder what tale lies back of this:

> Pay James Russell for Bording Seth Ames 12 weeks while he Kept School in the Middle District last Winter at 4/8 per week & Also for Six Squars of Glas wich the Schollars brook While the School was kept at His Hous at 5d per Squar. Two Pounds 18 Shilling and Sixpence.

Brave days, those, with the heat lightning of the Revolution flickering over the horizon. Amos Winship, Harvard '71, kept school in 1770; he was later to be surgeon of the frigate Alliance, under John Paul Jones. In '74 Eseck Marsh was paid four pounds four shillings "for Keeping School 2 months & Finding his Firwood." You wonder what firewood he found at Valley Forge.

YET ANOTHER GENERATION, and the town has grown. There were more districts, each with its "Prudential Committee"—a quaint title but one honestly come by. For each district had but $40.00 a year, and that took prudent management. Now grave young men in long trousers and high stocks taught penmanship and declamation. Boys wrote in the flyleaves of small, oak-bound geographies:

> Jaalam is my dwelling place,
> New England is my Nation.

And girls drew mourning pieces in which willows wept above urns inscribed "Genl Geo Washington," a languishing gentleman in an incredible waistcoat on one side, on the other a pensive lady in draped shawl and poke bonnet. The French were a light and volatile people, addicted to barricades and Buonaparte, the Mississippi River bounded the United States on the west, and Salem was the chief port of New England. The Town of Jaalam was a prosperous and commodious farming community; its products were cattle, rye, oats, hay and apples; it supported one church and eight district schools.

THIRTY YEARS LATER one misses that fine and romantic flavor; perhaps it was soon after 1800 that the district school attained its fullest bloom, though for a full century longer it was to linger in dwindling glory. By 1830 it was no longer a whole, but a part. For now there was an Academy. This served not only Jaalam, but Chesham and Medbury as well. It gave instruction in the higher branches, in French and Spanish, in algebra and the pianoforte. And in the districts there was a rough grading between grammar and intermediate and primary classes. Students from Dartmouth and Brown and Harvard taught the winter terms, and the summer schools were kept by females. Jaalam now made woolen goods and boots, bonnets and wooden ware; there was now a central village, and in No. 4 school, a building twenty-six feet square, there were seventy scholars. Still the town grew; and, when the Prudential Committees, after long debate, surrendered their powers to a town board, the district lines were abandoned.

AND NOW OF the district schools there are but these walled plots beside the winding Jaalam roads, the turf still thin where the restless feet were busiest. And this remains, an echo from that last debate:

> A school district may be looked upon as a miniature state; the parties directly involved in its government are the scholars, teachers, parents & committees.

One likes that extract from the school report of a century ago. For here is the essence of the district school, a strong New England note of local control, of independence, of direct government. The William Henrys in prim braids and pantalets were not the only ones who learned lessons there.

DANIEL CHASE

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By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF A YOUTH, GREEK OF ABOUT 480 B. C.

SO FEW original works of the early fifth century of Greek sculpture remain that they are prized greatly by those who have them. This "Head of a Youth" has been acquired recently by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which prides itself on "an exceptional piece of good fortune" in being able to own it.

Carved of marble, it is a little less than life size. The hair is smoothed down, so that the head appears of oval shape. The eyeballs bulge, the mouth is drawn up slightly in a smile. Cheeks and chin are shaped so that they characterize the face in a generalized way. There is a fine harmony between the sculptural design and the implied character of this youth. In discussing the head, Dr. Caskey, Curator of Classical Art in the Museum, has written: "This head, with its lingering archaism and vaguely Ionic spirit, seems an echo from that aristocratic, individualistic civilization revealed to us through the lyric poets of the sixth century."

D. A.

Almond Blossom-Time In Spain

THERE is one marvellous thing about this valley and that is that here we are allowed three springs, and the first comes with the flowering of the almond trees. Almonds are one of the principal crops of Spain. Even the Jordan ones, which one always associated, when encountering them at Christmas time, with the Holy Land, are grown in the districts near Malaga. Almond merchants travel round the shores of the Mediterranean in pursuit of their romantic calling, and one likes to imagine them as turbaned men, swathed in the gorgeous silks of the Orient, rather than as the prosaic and commercial beings which they are in reality. The crop is a very variable one and constantly upsets the market calculations, so much being dependent upon the sort of weather experienced in January and February.

Like white butterflies the first blossoms light on the bare branches, and then all up and down the mountain-side the flowers drift like wreaths of pale smoke among the darker vegetation, and the new moon riding high in the midday sky is not more milky pale than their buds. "A branch of almond blossom against the sky, is worth all the pictures in the world," once said Richard Le Gallienne, and here you have acres of it covering the plains and reaching to the foot of the mountains like a sea of aphrite on which one might sail, if only one knew where to hire the frail boat of Magic. It rivals in beauty the famous cherry orchards of Japan and for three short weeks clothes the land with the ethereal perfection of a dream. All day long the murmur of a myriad bees is heard in the branches, as they fly backwards and forwards with their spoils, until sunset comes tingeing every petal pink and hushing the countryside to peace. As darkness falls there comes a moment when you feel as if you had been caught to the heart of a giant snowstorm. The trees themselves melt into the gloom and only the blossoms are visible, hanging motionless in the dark. By moonlight the effect is that of an enchanted forest, carved out of frosted silver and perfumed with honey. It is as near as we shall ever get to Fairyland, but even as we stretch out eager hands to grasp it all, it crumbles to dust. "The beauty vanishes, the beauty passes," and we are left to wait the coming of another year before the miracle is repeated. And then, so that the time shall not seem too long, the second spring arrives, apricot and may blossom, cherry and apple, together with peaches, pears and greengages giving us an earthly Primavera, only to be surpassed in beauty by that magical one which we have just experienced. . . .

The Spanish peasant does not grow flowers in large quantities, conserving his small plot, levelled out of the hillside, for fruit and vegetables. But in odd and inconsidered corners, on the tops of walls, and beside doorways, huge bushes of geraniums, marguerites, marigolds and stocks flourish and multiply. . . .

It was impossible to feel lonely when at any moment one could walk out into the country and there find such lovely things to visit as a Gloire de Dijon twining itself round an orange tree, a wistaria covering a pergola in company with a Banksia rose, morning glory framing a cherry tree in bloom, or most beautiful of all, a Judas tree flanked by two dark cypresses. Over a pool, and reflected in the water, hung a bougainvillea and a plumbago.—LADY SHEPPARD, in "A Cottage in Majorca." (London: Skeffington.)

In the Bayou Country

THE bayou country is as flat as fenland, and not unlike the Norfolk Broads. The main differences lie in the trees draped with Spanish moss which I saw being gathered and carried on their backs by coloured men for the making of mattresses; and in the birds. I saw a scarlet cardinal and a multitude of blue jays among the cypresses and oaks, and to my intense surprise and joy, about half a dozen swallows. I wonder if the last swallow has left England yet.

My second expedition was to New Iberia, the Evangeline country of Acadia, a most romantic and beautiful country one hundred and seventy miles away.

During this journey we passed through miles of sugar-plantations, some of which were being cut, so I got out of the car and watched the process.

The cane, which is purply-brown in colour, grows to a height of about twelve to fifteen feet and is surmounted by a topknot of huge green leaves. The coloured cutters, in blue shirts, use sharp hatchets, the sort of hatchet that a butcher uses to hack meat, and lops each cane twice, once at the root and once at the top.

While I was watching, the overseer rode up on his horse, picked up a piece of cut cane, stripped it and cut me off two pieces to eat, one from the top, the other from the bottom, and asked me to compare them.

"You'll find the bottom one twice as sweet," he said, and I did.

For the next year's crop they plant the cane horizontally about a foot deep in the ground, and there is a seed about every six inches from which a new cane grows.

I learned to my surprise that a slight frost is needed to make sugar-cane ripen. I had not associated sugar-cane plantations, rice-fields, banana-trees and orange-groves with frosts, but I have already discovered how cold it can be even in this hot country.—From "A Modern Columbus," by S. P. B. Mais. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Performing a Definite Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PRESENT-DAY concepts of service so largely involve getting rather than giving that the really profitable considerations of true or spiritual fundamentals are sometimes completely overlooked. Resting upon the erroneous premises of selfishness, indolence, pride, and distinction, humanity's insistent, habitual demand for service never finds complete satisfaction. Moreover, the effort to serve from a merely material standpoint, without spiritual understanding, likewise fails.

Occasionally, through the course of history, there have stood out those superior characters whose lives have been devoted to the performance of a definite service for humanity; but the scope of their endeavors has been confined within the bounds of specific human needs. Great as were their accomplishments, there remained a more pressing need to be met—a need for the purely spiritual benefit, by which mankind could be healed of its beliefs of sin, fear, sickness, sorrow, pain, discord, and failure.

With what measure of satisfaction we may observe the universality of Christian Science, the law of God, good; how fully we may appreciate the transcendent commission of its divine service! Mary Baker Eddy, more than anyone since the time of the master Christian, Christ Jesus, saw the practical power of genuine, spiritual good. Her gift to mankind in writing the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and in the establishment of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, which is the center of all activities of the Christian Science movement, makes available an invaluable service to mankind. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 383) she says, "Christian Science *is founded by its discoverer*, and built upon the rock of Christ." Concerning the inviolability and perpetuity of Christian Science, she continues: "The elements of earth beat in vain against the immortal parapets of this Science. Erect and eternal, it will go on with the ages, go down the dim posterns of time unharmed, and on every battle-field rise higher in the estimation of thinkers and in the hearts of Christians."

Can any service, in or out of religious practice, surpass in achievement that of the Science which on every honest trial rises "higher in the estimation of thinkers and in the hearts of Christians"? Obviously, No! It naturally follows, then, that to render the most helpful service, to give the fullest measure of satisfaction, to accomplish the greatest good for our selves, as well as for others, involves the necessity for comprehending the effective, operable law of God, good, as revealed in Christian Science, and putting it into daily use. No greater service can we render our brother than in striving to see his true selfhood as we must see our own, in the image and likeness of God. The obedient and willing study of the Scriptures and the writings of Mrs. Eddy will promote one's ability to reach this desirable goal.

With increasing efficiency the earnest Christian Scientist is learning how to heal the sick, the sinning, and the sorrowing, and he clearly understands this unfoldment to be in accord with the will of God, divine Mind. Because he knows that man made in God's image is not in any sense material, but is wholly spiritual, he can prove, in healing, that the real man is always healthy, active, harmonious, and therefore without pain, affliction, or impairment. The Apostle Paul had a clear apprehension of the need for demonstrating this truth, when he wrote (Romans 12:1, 2): "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." Obeying Paul's precept, we shall more clearly observe that the essence of a true and definite service is the conforming to God's law; the elimination of personal sense, human will, and their erroneous manifestations by the clearer understanding of divine Mind's omnipotence and availability.

The simple truth about God and man is at hand. Every day, every hour, every moment, the fresh virtues of service lovingly performed, support and establish the sweet assurance of divine Love's nearness. Genuine affection, meekness, unselfishness, and right desire, actively reflect a clearer sense of Christliness. Childlike trust in the power of God, good, exercised in the very midst of human want and woe, thus becomes a saving grace. How grateful we must be that Christian Science is not a mere abstraction—distant, cold, and unapproachable!

Speaking in simple words of affection, Mrs. Eddy said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 250), "As a human quality, the glorious significance of affection is more than words: it is the tender, unselfish deed done in secret; the silent, ceaseless prayer; the self-forgetful heart that overflows; the veiled form stealing on an errand of mercy, out of a side door; the little feet tripping along the sidewalk; the gentle hand opening the door that turns toward want and woe, sickness and sorrow, and thus lighting the dark places of earth."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

דאָם דורכפידערן א בעשטימטען דינסט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאָניטאָר")

די היינט צייטיגע בעגריפען פון דעם פּרינציפ פון דינסט פערוואָלקלעכן אויף אזא ברייטען מאָס דעם בעגריף פון קריכלעכן עפּעס. אנשטאָט פון געבען עפּעס, אז די אמת׳דיגליכע בעדייטונגען פון וואָהרע ערך נייטיגע פונדאַמענטאַלען זייענען צייטענווייז אין גאַנצען פערגעסן. די מענטשהייט פּאַרעכט אויפער אז מען זאָל איהר בעריכטן, אָבער דערפאַר וואָס דייטע פּעסטשטעלערס און בּוכהאַלטליכע פּאַרעכענונג רוהם אויף די פּעהלערהאַפטיגע פּאַרעכענטע פון אייגענליכע, פּויליקיים, שפּאָלץ, און אונטערשיידן. בעזיצט די קיין מאָל נים קיין מאַלאָמעטנע צופרידענהייט. אויפער דעם, וויסען מיר, אז די בעמיהונג צו דינען פון בלויז א מאַטעריעלען שטאַנדפּונקט, אָהן א גייסטיגן פער־שטאַנד, פערפעלט אויך צו דערגרייכען א ציל.

ציטעווייז, דורך דעם לויף פון דער וועלטליכער געשיכטע, האָבען זיך אַרויסגעשטעלט די יחידים, וועלכע האָבען בעזעס כאַראַקטערן, וועלכע זיינען געווען פּאַסענדיגען מיט זייער לעבען צו דער דורכפיהרונג פון א בעשטימטען פּאַר דער מענטשהייט; אָבער דאָס ציל פון דינסט פאר דער מענטשהייט זיינען אויפער נעווען בעשרענקט צווישען די גרענצען פון פּאַציענטישע מענשליכער גייסטבעדערפענקייטען. גרוים ווי עס איז געווען זייערע אויסגיהונגן, פון דעסטווענעגן איז אלץ אויבערגעבליבען א פּויל וויכטיגערע גוים צו עריילען—א גוים נאָך רייכע גייסטיגע מיטלען. כדי די מענטשהייט זאָל קענען נאָכהיילס ווערען פון איהרע גלויבען פון זינד, מוראַ, קראַנקהייט, מרויער, שמערץ, אונגליק, און דוכטאָר.

אָך, מיט וואָס פאר א גרויסען מאָס פון צופרידענהייט מיר מעגען בעמערקען די אלגעמיינהייט פון קריסטשען סיענס, די קריסטלעכע וויסענשאַפּט, דאָס גרויסע פון נאָם, דעם גוטען; און ווי שפּאַרק מיר מעגען שעצען דעם פראַקטישען אויספלוס פון איהר גענליכען דינסט; מעגי בייקער עדי, מעהרער ווי וועלכע גוים איז אנדערע פערזאָן, זייט דער ציוס פון דעם מייסטער קריסט, קריסטוס „עזום, האָם דער־קענט די פּראַקטישע מאַכט פון עכטע, גייסטיגע גוטעס. איהר מתנה צו דער מענשהייט, דאָס קריסטשען סיענס מעקסט־בוך וואָס זי האָם געשריבען, „וויסענשאַפּט און בעזונד מיט א שליסעל צו די חיוליגע שריפטען." "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy און די מומער קיריך

וואָס זי האָם געגרינדעט, די ערשטע קירך פון קריסטוס, קריסטשען סיענס, אין באָסטאָן, מעסאַטשוסעטס, וועלכע איז דער מיטעל־פונקט פון אלע מהעסיונקייטען פון דער קריסטשען סיענס בעוועגונג, מאַכט ברויכבאר אן אונשעצבארען דינסט צו דער מענשהייט אין אלע־ערי־דינע שריפטען" (זייט 383) שרייבט מרס. עדדי, „קריסטשען סיענס איז געגרינדעט פון איהר ענטדעק־קרעניי, און בעבוים אויף דעם פעלז פון קריסטוס." וועגען דער אונבעריהרליכקייט און אייביקייט פון קריסטשען סיענס, זעגט זי ווייטער: „די עלטערנשטען פון דער ערד בלאַזען אומזיסט געגען די אונשטערב־ליכע פעסטונגען פון דיזער גאַנצער וויסענשאַפּט. שפּאָלץ און אייזיג, וועט זי ווייטערהין נעהמן מיט די צייטען, און דורך די מונקלע פעסטונג־מויערלאָך פון דער צוקונפטיגער צייט וועט זי אריינקומען אונבע־שרעגט, און אויף יעדען מלחמה־פעלד וועט זי שטייגן." וואָס הכטער אין דער מיטונג פון דענסער און אין די הערצער פון קריסטען."

נעכטיגס דיך דען א וויסענשאַפּט, אין ערער אויסער דער רעליגיעזער וועלט, וואָס זאָל אזוי פּויל אויס־מאַכן פאר דער מענשהייט ווי די קריסטשען סיענס, א סיענס וואָס „שטיגט וואָס הכטער אין דער מיטונג פון דענסער און אין די הערצער פון קריסטשען", יעדען כאָל וואָס מען פּרובירט איהר אויס אויף אן ערענשליכען אופּן דער אויפגעשוויכלער עגסעפער איז ניין מיר קענען נאָכזוליך קומען צום בעשלוס, אז דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען אויסהונדערן דעם בעהילי־כיכסטען דינסט, זי ער זאָל שוינקען דעם גרעס־טען מאָס פון צופרידענהייט, און אין דער זעל־בער ציים אויסהאַלן די גרעסטע גופּעס פאר זיך. אזוי גוט ווי אאר אנדערע, כוי פריהער שפּרעכען צו בעריוויטען דאָס ווירקזאַמע בעזעגע פון נאָם. דעם גופען, אויף דעם אופּן ווי קריסטשען סיענס האָט עגסאָלקט, און ווי אזוי צו בעגונען דיזעם בעזעגע אין מעגליכען לעבען. קיין גרעסערען דינסט קענען מיר גים שוינקען אונזער ברודער דען צו דערקענען אז זיין וואָהרע יעלבסהייט, דאָס חיוסט זיין וואָהרע פּריעגליכקייט, אזוי גוט ווי אונזער אויגעגע, אין בעשאַפען בעווערן אין דעם בילד און גלייכגיס פון נאָם. דאָס בעהאַלטיגע און פּרוי־וויליגע שווידיס פון דער ביבעל און פון די שריפטען

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דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אן עגסערסאַיז וועגען קריסטשען סיענס זיטעלאָמור, וואָס וועלט אויסגע־נעבען אין דער אויסיער שפּראַך, זאָל שרייבען אן פּאָס־קאַרט צו פּראַנאַנד בעקאָנט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס פּאַבליקיישנג סאָסייעטי, באָסטאָן, מעסטשוסעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Lovely, the December Tree

THIS is the lovely, the December tree.
Tall on a lonely hill it stands,
And keeps its winter mystery.
And in the cold, the frost-blue air,
As in some garden where stars grow,
Bloom the white worlds of falling snow.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Frosty Nights

PLANET-LIKE in the darkness, lighted street lamps
on tall standards flick the sharp winter evenings
till they ring with the melody of tuned glasses.
Cold as black mirror glass, moonlight on broken water
flashes—stabbing as arrows of rain glancing
when sunshine suddenly pierces the clouds.
Diamond points, in distant blue fields of night,
star galaxies quiver with crystalline jingle
of sleigh bells breaking silence under a frosty moon.

EDITH V. RINTOUL

Curley at Capital Seeks $4,000,000 for Harbor; Inquiry Into Tuckerman Campaign Cost Denied

Boston Today

Deeper Channel Plan Is Pressed

Governor Curley is in Washington today to enlist the aid of President Roosevelt in obtaining the $4,000,000 additional which is needed to complete dredging the 40-foot Boston Harbor channel.

This explanation of his unannounced surprise dash to the capitol last night was contained in dispatches this afternoon which quoted the Governor as having "no federal appointment in mind" on the occasion of his White House visit at 11:30 this morning, but planning to confer with Major General E. M. Markham, chief of army engineers, on developing the ship's lane in the harbor.

Before this explanation of the hurried trip was forthcoming from Washington sources, observers at the State House read another purpose into the dash with Chief Secretary Edmund J. Hoy.

They saw an "interim" berth for the Governor himself until he makes up his mind on running for Mayor next fall, or presenting, they said, the case of reward for some other member of the party.

Instead, Washington correspondents found the Governor affable and frank. He smiled at suggestions that he might accept a government appointment after he leaves office after the first of the year.

"I am going to take a long rest," he said.

On plans for a later date, he said, "There might be a possibility of a demand for me to run as mayor next year. If such a call came from the people, I could not very well refuse," he said.

This statement brought local comment that the Governor was foresighted in making the trip to Washington. If he gets the money he will have a strong campaign plank in "see what I have obtained for the city."

Others saw in the Washington trip at this particular time a bit of finesse in avoiding pressure of eleventh-hour appointments before his arrival just in time for the Executive Council session tomorrow.

The harbor project is the development on which the Federal Government has already spent $1,000,000 and the State $500,000, to clear a 40-foot channel at low tide. This would make the entrance to Boston harbor even better than the port of New York. It would enable vessels of all sizes to enter here.

The mud has been dredged, but now engineers have discovered rock ledges which they claim will have to be blasted to carry out the original plan.

Later in the day, the Governor, following his interview with General Markham, said the general had assured him that recommendations for further expenditures to improve the harbor had been made.

No specific amount was mentioned, the Governor said, but it was his belief that the Government would spend $1,000,000 a year for the next four years, completing the dredging.

The recommendations of the army engineers will go to the next Congress in an annual report.

Governor Curley reported that in his appointment at the White House he had informed the President that the harbor development was essential because the city was becoming one of the leading wool centers of the world, and that the business of the port was growing "by leaps and bounds." He said there has been more shipping in Boston harbor this year than in 20 years.

Port authorities, told of the Governor's mission in Washington, expressed surprise. They said they had not been advised that the Governor planned a visit for any such purpose, but expressed gratification that he was championing the cause of a better port for increased shipping facilities.

Milk 'Strike' In Second Week

Boston's milk "strike" got well into its second week today without most consumers being aware that it was in effect and without immediate prospect of sudden settlement.

Representatives of the H. P. Hood and Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Company, the two Boston concerns against whom the farmers cooperative organization known as New England Dairies has leveled its guns, report milk arriving for deliveries as usual. The farmers, on the other hand, assert they have made deep inroads on the supplies of milk delivered to the two concerns.

This situation was illustrated in the case of deliveries at Eagle Bridge, N. Y. The superintendent of the Hood plant there said that normal milk deliveries were coming in. The farmer co-operative retorted that some 165 of the 528 farmers who normally deliver milk to that particular plant are now withholding supplies. This means, the farmers claim, that 305 cans of a normal daily supply of 852 have been diverted.

Such affirmations and denials, of course, meant little to the average milk consumers, who, for the last week, has been under the general impression that sooner or later they will be faced with the necessity for paying one or two cents more per quart for the milk they obtain at the corner grocery.

In Burlington, Vt., today representatives of the various farmers groups met and their problem was to figure out some plan whereby the farmers could co-operate in making their deliveries and establishing their prices rather than in "dog-eat-dog" competition. They were expected to be at it until late tonight. What would come out of it was purely speculative.

Their problem was not unlike that facing farmers supplying the New York market where a stringent situation has been puzzling officials, farmers and milk distributors for several months.

Weather

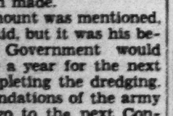
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 20's; Tuesday somewhat overcast and moderately cold; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing Tuesday.

New England, Excepting Maine: Generally fair and much colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Maine: Fair and much colder tonight; Tuesday fair; colder in extreme southeast portions.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds diminishing Tuesday; generally fair tonight and Tuesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	57	Miami	72	72
Bismarck	24	44	Minneapolis	22	18
Chicago	36	39	New Orleans	62	62
Denver	46	32	New York	34	36
Helena	-2	-2	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	60	66	St. Louis	36	34
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	44	48	Washington	34	36

A—6 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 28.
B—Minimum, Dec. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:36 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Tuesday, 11:44 a. m.; height, 11.3 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

Mercurial Stunts

Brr . . . It's warm now, but—

Silver skates, acquired by youngsters and some elders over the holiday will, in all likelihood, be tested tomorrow, if forecasts from the Boston weather bureau hold true.

According to the bureau, the mercury, rising in this vicinity to the almost unprecedented altitude of 58 above early this morning, was poised at noon for a predicted swift slide to the 20's tonight.

Until this morning found a 58-degree temperature at two o'clock, yesterday's temperature of 56 degrees was the record for December.

Despite cooling temperatures, however, no snowflakes will float to the ground to provide excuse for using new sleds, coasters, or skis, lying under Christmas trees, according to the forecasters.

Weather conditions in Boston were similar to those throughout the New England area, it was found.

Massachusetts State College, at Amherst, reported that the warm spell of the last four days was unequaled in 41 years of records at the college.

Mercury climbed to 55 degrees in Concord, N. H., today, the weather bureau there declared, a new warm record for the city. The mark was touched twice before, once in 1874, and again in 1877.

But "stormy weather ahead" was the warning issued at 10 o'clock.

It read:

"Change to northeast storm warnings, Sandy Hook to Eastport, Maine. Disturbance near mouth of St. Lawrence. Will continue to move east northeastward and cause strong northwest winds on the New England coast. Diminishing tonight."

New South Boston State Pier Sought

United support for the proposed construction of a new State Pier in South Boston was pledged today by representatives of eight trans-Atlantic passenger lines at a meeting with the full Board of Public Works Commissioners at the Public Works Building.

Agreeing to form a subcommittee to back the proposal, these shipping representatives will appear before the Massachusetts Legislature during the 1937 session to favor a bill already filed by William F. Callahan, State Public Works Commissioner, authorizing construction of the pier.

The representatives warned that Boston would become a second-rate port shortly if immediate steps were not taken to improve pier facilities. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, reported that the Red Star Line would put into operation a new passenger service if additional port facilities were provided.

"On the other hand," Mr. Davis said, at the conclusion of the private conference, "other companies declared they would be forced to curtail, and in some cases discontinue, the use of the Boston port unless adequate facilities are provided. Certain companies have already begun diverting their shipping to New York."

Mr. Callahan added: "The present congestion and lack of facility in the port of Boston showed the inadequacy of the pier to take care of the business. It seems a shame to turn away this business, which means so much to Massachusetts as a whole, simply because we have not the facilities with which to handle it."

Maine Central Nets $31,784 in November; Expenses Up 10 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 28—Net income of $31,784.23 over and above its fixed charges was earned by the Maine Central Railroad in November, it is shown in the month's financial statement, issued at the headquarters of the road here today. This compares with net income of $65,727.74, earned in November, 1935.

While the road's revenues in November, this year, as compared to last, showed an increase of 5.86 per cent, expenses increased 10.09 per cent, the statement shows. The road spent $38,274.24 more for maintenance of equipment than in November, last year, and $11,647.26 more for maintenance of way and structures.

In the increased expenses was an item of $11,162.80 for flood repairs, the road continuing its policy of charging such items in current accounts.

Taxes increased $17,800.35, as compared with November, last year, $12,667.37 of this being in connection with the Railroad Retirement Act, and $3,951.47 in connection with the Social Security Act.

Comparison of revenues in the month with those of November, last year, showed freight revenue increased 7.24 per cent; mail revenue increased 14.41 per cent., passenger revenue decrease .77 per cent, and express revenue decreased 30.28 per cent.

The statement for November, and for the first 10 months, together with comparisons for the same period last year, follows:

	11 Months, 1936	11 Months, 1935
Operating revenues	$11,039,810	$10,426,613
Operating expenses	8,529,502	7,713,337
Net operat. revenues	2,510,308	2,714,276
Taxes	722,813	537,217
Equipment rents—Dr.	362,073	260,626
Joint fac. rents—Dr.	223,062	281,667
Net ry. oper. income	1,172,360	1,634,426
Other income	428,783	456,191
Gross income	1,601,113	2,090,626
Deductions (Rits., int., etc.)	1,465,419	1,992,728
Net income*	*264,306	98,898

*Deficit.

Historians Hold Session At Brown University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28—Historians from all parts of the country gathered here today for the fifty-first annual meeting of the American Historical Association, to be held under the auspices of Brown University. The 36 sessions will cover historical subjects ranging from Mayan civilization through aspects of the Resettlement Administration's work. Nearly 1000 persons are expected to attend.

The high point of the conference, in which 10 other organizations are taking part, will be a dinner and general meeting on Wednesday, when prizes for outstanding work on American and European history, and on intellectual relations between Europe and America, will be awarded.

Boston Today

Tuckerman Probe Halted by Court

Inquiry into the campaign expenditures of Bayard Tuckerman Jr., South Hamilton and Boston sportsman and insurance broker, recently elected to the Executive Council from the fifth councilor district, was halted in its initial stage in a jury-waived session before Judge James C. Donnelly today in Suffolk Superior Court.

Judge Donnelly denied the petition of five voters of the fifth district who asked leave of the court to file an election petition against the new councilor. They alleged he violated the Corrupt Practice Act by spending and countenancing others spending more than the legal limit set for campaign expenses by the law.

Harry C. Mamber of Lynn, counsel for the petitioners, introduced in evidence copies of the returns of campaign expenses and receipts made by Mr. Tuckerman and his committee.

Under the law the limit for nomination expenses is $1500. Counsel said the returns showed Candidate Tuckerman spent $1492.

The election limit is $3000. The Tuckerman figures for this account totaled $871.

The total which his committee spent in furthering his election was $6420.

Henry O. Fitton, a member of the Tuckerman campaign committee, took the stand to verify entries in the accounts.

City Council To Elect Clerk

Outcome of a three-cornered contest for the prized job over which Boston's City Council now has dispensation, namely the lifetime job as clerk of the Council's committees with a salary of $5500, appeared wholly uncertain today as the Council assembled for its regular Monday meeting.

Chief candidates were: Robert E. Green of Somerville, second assistant city messenger and brother of Thomas H. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service; John F. Gilmore Jr. of Charlestown, the clerk in Mayor Mansfield's office; and William J. O'Neil, of West Roxbury, present secretary to the City Council.

Mr. Green, who has established a popular record as second assistant city messenger, is actively supported by several members of the Council friendly to his brother, the Civil Service Commissioner who was a member of the City Council previous to his appointment.

Mr. Gilmore is said to be Mayor Mansfield's choice for the position, although the Mayor has indicated he believes this matter should be left to the Council.

So closely, however, do these two candidates appear to be matched, some observers expect a deadlock will arise between them which would result in the election of Mr. O'Neil. Although a dark horse, Mr. O'Neil is not without active support.

The position of clerk of committees has been open for two weeks, resulting from the passing of John E. Baldwin, who had held the position for many years.

Plea Up to Make Watertown a City

By the circulation of a petition already bearing hundreds of signatures, Watertown again is considering the question whether it shall be a city or continue as a town

Ten years ago the board of selectmen appointed a committee to study arguments for and against a change but no report having resulted, Richard P. Lopez Sr., of Oakland street, instigated the circulation of the petition which is now in the hands of the selectmen.

This requests the selectmen to call a general town meeting at which to petition the legislature to authorize the change from town to city form of government.

Proponents of the change state that if the board does not act favorably on their request, they will have this general town meeting called by a justice of the peace.

Watertown's population is approximately 36,000. At the town clerk's office records state that it is the largest manufacturing town in the United States.

Quincy Welfare List Is Longer

Municipal welfare lists are slightly longer in Quincy this year than in 1935, the annual report of Alvin S. Wight, welfare commissioner, revealed today.

Despite a general improvement in business conditions and an advance in uQincy employment figures, the number on municipal relief was increased by the addition of 131 persons this year, totaling 1604.

	1936	1935
General relief	722	960
Mother's aid	53	58
Old-age assistance	899	435
Total	1604	1473

Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated by the Quincy City Council for welfare administration during the remainder of the year.

Children in Saloon? Parents Face Arrest

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 28 (AP)—Parents who bring children into saloons hereafter will be prosecuted for neglect of their children, Lucien San Souci, district agent of the S. P. C. C., announced today. The practice was brought to his attention forcibly, he said, when he found two couples in a saloon Saturday night, with two girls of 9, a boy of 7 and a child of 3.

Records Show N. E. Is Facing An Active Year

Boston Board of Trade Produces Figures to Back Up Reports

All Lines Improve

On the threshold of a new year, the Boston Chamber of Commerce scanned the records of business today and confirmed reports that not since 1929 have the prospects appeared so hopeful in Massachusetts for recapturing the lost threads of normal activity.

Reports on all sides, ranging from textile consumption, building activities and manufacturing pay rolls to consumption of electric power and the value of fish landings, revealed a radical upswing in 1936, according to a comprehensive survey conducted by the chamber throughout the current year and disclosed for the first time today.

Up to now, not all business men had agreed with claims that business was in the encouraging stage. Some thought the optimism and good cheer over mounting pay rolls and increased jobs were somewhat strong even for the current holiday rejoicing.

Produces Figures

The Chamber now steps forward with figures in black and white to confirm most of the advanced optimism on Massachusetts business, emphasizing sizable percentage advances in industrial lines since the low ebb in 1933.

The Chamber found the building industry moving toward normal activities. It found wool receipts 83 per cent higher than in 1933, employment generally 18 per cent better than 1933 and pay rolls up 35 per cent.

Going in deeper, the Chamber discovered Boston building permits 111.2 per cent greater than 1933, electric power consumption up 17 per cent and elevated passenger traffic advanced 10.3 per cent above 1933.

Practically all industries have joined in with the advance, the Chamber noted. One of the leading indexes of returning business was leaned from the receipt of 400,000,000 pounds of domestic and foreign wool in the Port of Boston, a level bordering on pre-depression levels. Another barometer of trade, the cotton industry, showed gains of 33 per cent in consumption of raw materials in all New England mills.

How the Record Looks

The figures from all angles of the industrial picture were released by the Chamber as follows:

Industrial Progress	1936 Inc. Over 1933 P.C.	1936 Inc. Over 1935 P.C.
Boston mfg. employment	17.7	4.9
Mass. mfg. employment	24.3	4.2
Boston mfg. pay rolls	39.0	5.4
Mass. mfg. pay rolls	39.9	7.6
Mass. boot, shoe production	7.9	5.9
N. E. cotton consumption	33.4	12.3
Wool receipts	83.9	37.4
Advance in Trade		
Department store sales	13.4	8.0
Wholesale sales	*32.8	..
Wholesale employment	*14.0	..
Retail sales	*17.1	..
Retail employment	* 5.6	..
Financial Growth		
Bank debits	40.6	13.7
Bank clearings	25.4	10.6
Building Revival		
Building permits applied for—Metropolitan area	98.4	39.5
Building permits applied for—Boston	67.0	14.2
Boston building permits granted	111.3	9.6
General Business Recovery		
P. O. receipts	11.5	7.2
Mass. elec. power production	17.0	5.2
N. E. carloadings		3.0
Elevated railway passengers	10.3	5.4
Fish landings—volume	51.8	9.2
Fish landings—value	64.1	30.6
Large light and power consumers	25.1	12.3

*Gain in 1936 over 1933; figures for 1936 not compiled.

Financing Old-Age Pensions Faces New Maine Legislature; Battle on Sales Tax Expected

Failure of Special Session to Adopt Proposed Tax on Liquor Puts It Up to Incoming Body to Provide Necessary Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 28—Maine's new and predominantly Republican Legislature, which convenes in January, had another burden thrust upon it, when last week, at a special session of the outgoing body the legislators adjourned without providing the much-needed financing for old-age pensions.

A 10 per cent tax on liquor had been offered as a money raising proposal, but it was turned down amid heated arguments. It was estimated proceeds from such a tax would keep the old-age pension payments going until April. In the meantime, it was presumed, the new Legislature would have arrived at some new tax proposition.

The State began its old-age assistance program in May, cooperating with the Federal Government. Up to December, 25,000 applications had been filed and help has been granted in about 4000 cases, the average allowance being $20 a month. The State's portion of the expense has been paid from the contingent fund, but that is now depleted. Nothing has been done about it since, and this is one of the reasons a big fight to put over the sales tax is expected in January.

The special session did, however, accomplish the passage of an unemployment insurance bill in harmony with the Social Security program of the Federal Government. To speed matters, Clifford A. Somerville, Portland newspaper man, appointed by the Governor to administer the new law but not yet confirmed by the Republican council, began his work regardless of his lack of confirmation. He did so at the suggestion of Governor Brann.

With the election of Frederick O. Eaton, Rumford, a former legislator, as Oxford and York county member of the governor's executive council, the personnel of the council which will serve with Governor-elect Barrows became virtually a certainty, last week. It will be an all Republican body as is the present council which for some time has been wrangling with Governor Brann over appointments.

The new council comprises: District one, F. O. Eaton, Rumford; District Two, Harold F. Schnurle, chairman of the State Development Commission; District Three, Frank N. Blanchard, Wilton; District Four, Herbert E. Wadsworth; District Five, Carroll Blaisdell, Franklin; District Six, Orman B. Fernandez, sole hold-over member; District Seven, Andrew J. Beck, Washburn.

The State's revenue from the beer division of the State Liquor Commission is expected to drop during

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Vermont Governor Re-arrested On Banking Charges

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 28 (AP)—Gov. Charles M. Smith and other officers of the Marble Savings Bank who were arrested earlier in the year in connection with the concealment of theft at the bank, were re-arrested today on charges of violating the banking laws.

Those arrested besides the Chief Executive, who is president of the bank, were: Lathrop H. Baldwin, treasurer, recently convicted of perjury in the case; Samuel A. Howard and Bert L. Stafford, trustees. Mr. Stafford and Mr. Howard have not been tried in the previous cases.

The actions are outcomes of the defalcations of a former bookkeeper, John J. Cocklin, now serving a state prison sentence for the theft of bank funds.

The charges brought against the four today were that they failed to make semi-annual audits of the bank's books and report to the trustees on such audits, and that they failed to mention Cocklin's defalcations.

Each pleaded innocent and was held in $3000 bail. No date was set for preliminary hearing as counsel for each defendant asked time to study the charges.

The four appeared before John F. Gilfeather, who released them as soon as bail was furnished.

Former National Republican Committeeman from Vermont, Earle S. Kinsley, furnished bail for the Governor and Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Howard's bail was furnished by Benjamin Williams of Proctor, vice-president of the Vermont Marble Company.

Prior charges of concealment of Cocklin's defalcations still are pending against the Governor.

Legislators Oil 'Soft Pedal' With Decorum 1937 Keynote

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The 1937 organization of the House and Senate of the Legislature is expected to be a traditionally regular procedure on Jan. 6, with the House speakership already secured by Representative Horace T. Cahill, Republican "whip" under Leverett Saltonstall, and the Senate presidency promised to Samuel H. Wragg, Needham Republican.

As preparations are being made for the organization work, which comes the day before Inauguration Day, when Gov.-elect Charles F. Hurley will succeed James M. Curley as Chief Executive, political observers believe the calmness of organization proceedings may provide the keynote of the Hurley administration.

Tenor for Administration

The riotous 1935 scene in the Senate, when on the nineteenth ballot the minority Democrats placed Republican Senator James G. Moran in the President's chair in return for reciprocal favors, actually set the tenor for the whole Curley administration that followed.

The elections on January 6 are expected to be decided on the first ballot in each legislative branch. Senator Wragg, by his election to the presidency, will be starting the closing session of his 20-year legislative career. It is well known that the Senator is looking toward the job of sheriff of Norfolk county as his next political post. This position, now held by Samuel H. Capen, is one of the most desirable in the State.

Representative Cahill's future political plans are not known at this time, but he is a conspicuous political figure and may grow in public notice while in the important position of speaker. While a conservative, as his record shows, Representative Cahill is a commanding orator, while Senator Wragg is more unobtrusive.

Change Forecast

The Senate is likely to become a far different body from the Senate which operated during the Curley administration if expectations of observers are consumated. Senator Moran was unable to clamp down upon unruly Democrats, to whom he owed his elevation to the presidency. As a result, such Senators as Joseph A. Langone stampeded the upper branch with "out-of-order" addresses. Senator Wragg is a master at parliamentary procedure and as

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R. I. to Investigate Utility Valuations As Base for Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28—Arrangements were being completed today for an investigation into public utility valuations in Rhode Island with a view to determining a fair rate for consumers.

Frederick A. Young, chief of the Division of Public Utilities, explained that such an inquiry had been recommended by Gov. Theodore Francis Green some time ago and the chief executive sought an investigation by a legislative committee. However, the General Assembly at its recent special session placed control of the pending investigation with the newly elected Gov. Robert E. Quinn, who will administer the $250,000 appropriated for the inquiry.

The first steps will be the appraisal of all utilities property.

Mr. Young in a radio speech favored a new law which would establish a uniform base for rate-making purposes. He made known that powers delegated to his division are too vague for specific application.

He intends to concede to the General Assembly the right of fixing utility rates but first of all he said, "It is necessary to determine valuation and fixed return on investment."

He suggests the Assembly establish all the policies and standards essential to deciding upon an authorized rate base.

Mr. Young indicated he believed such a plan would be followed by Governor-elect Quinn after he takes office next week.

Supporting the reproduction cost system of arriving at the valuation of public utility properties, Mr. Young said its application during a period of depression would be disadvantageous to the utilities, as the utilities generally fix their valuation during the period of high price levels.

Mr. Young claims that the determination of a fair return to an investor, in his judgment, is purely a legislative function. "What would be a fair return to one company may not be a fair return to the other," he continued. "However, it would assist regulation if a single fixed rate of return were prescribed for all companies."

Yale Is Criticized For Its Dismissal Of Professor Davis

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—After three months of investigation, the American Federation of Teachers College Committee on Academic Freedom reported today that "the dismissal of Prof. Jerome Davis from the Yale divinity school is a clear case of violation of academic freedom and tenure."

The investigation, it was stated, consisted of the examination of correspondence, interviews with divinity school students and teachers, other educators and "unsuccessful efforts to interview Dean Weigle and President Angell (of Yale)."

"The Yale administration's 'budgetary' explanation," the committee report said, ". . . has no foundation in fact. Professor Davis' work has been done on an endowed chair and at least one attempt has been made to secure a successor. . . .

"The committee is compelled to regard both these explanations as alibis raised to cover the fundamental fact that the Yale Corporation disapproved in general of Professor Davis' sympathies with labor and his efforts on behalf of economic justice; that it objected in particular to his latest book, 'Capitalism and Culture.'"

Best Year in 10 Is Seen for N. E. Cotton Plants

Mills Are Expected to Do Better Than 9,000,000,000 Yards in 1937

Labor Is Restless

Commission Seeks to Cut Down Japanese Competition by Agreement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Cotton textile manufacturers today predicted larger profits for 1937 than any year since 1927 when the textile industry produced nearly 9,000,000,000 yards of cloth.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said predictions were based on the number of unfilled orders, shipments and stock on hand—largest in 10 years—and the greatest increased general activity for a decade.

Government experts indicated many New England mills, closed in recent years, would reopen and said plants forced to curtail production would increase their volume of business.

One example pointed to by Government experts as indicating New England's pick-up is Manchester, N. H., where the Pacific Mills and Chicopee Manufacturing Company are operating part of what once was the world's largest textile unit. The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which once employed 20,000 workers there, closed the mills in 1935.

Northern Mills Most Active

Northern mills showed a greater proportion of increased activity during the year, experts said, but this, they explained, was due to resumption by mills which closed in previous years.

Increased purchasing power of textile consumers due to general business recovery was the reason Mr. Murchison gave for next year's profit prospects.

The "darkest cloud on the horizon," he said, is Japanese competition which seriously injured domestic makers of cotton velveteen and bleached goods during the year.

Orders placed with Japanese firms will bring about an "enormous increase" in Japanese importations next year unless "some remedial action is taken," he said.

Now Seeking Agreement

He said one hope for regulating Japan's imports depended upon the success of a five-man delegation of manufacturers visiting Japan in an effort to obtain a voluntary agreement with Japanese manufacturers for control of their imports.

Discussing labor, Mr. Murchison said present relations between workers and management "is one of good will" and "management has indicated its will to raise wages as soon as the industry's financial condition warrants it." Mr. Murchison contended that workers in "most mills" were receiving higher wages than ever before. He claimed "they are getting bigger weekly wages as well as hourly wages as a result of recent increases averaging about 10 per cent for the industry."

Labor Leaders Scoff

Labor leaders, on the other hand, discounted recently announced wage increases declaring: "The average weekly wage of all textile employees

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N. H. Ballot Board Names Jenks Winner Of Seat in Congress

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28 (AP)—For a second time since election day Arthur B. Jenks, Republican, today was U. S. Representative-elect from New Hampshire's First Congressional district. The State Ballot Law Commission, after an 11 hour session last night, announced Mr. Jenks had defeated Alphonse Roy, Democrat, previously named winner of the contest by 17 votes, by a 10 vote margin. The commission gave Mr. Jenks 51,649 and Mr. Roy 51,639.

On the first tabulation Mr. Jenks was declared the winner by 550 votes but Mr. Roy protested and a recheck of the ballots tied both at 51,879, the first congressional tie in the country since 1826.

Another recount gave Mr. Roy the election by 17 votes. Mr. Jenks protested. The commission's announcement of Mr. Jenks' final victory came after an exhausted check of 337 disputed ballots.

When the commission began its most recent recount Ralph W. Davis, counsel for Mr. Roy, warned that the Democratic candidate would carry his fight for election to the national House. Mr. Roy was not available for comment on the commission's latest decision.

Roy's Lawyer to Carry Case to National House

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 28 (AP)—Robert E. Earley, counsel for Alphonse Roy (D), defeated for United States Representative in the First New Hampshire district, on the basis of the latest ruling of the Ballot Law Commission, said today he would carry his client's fight to the National House.

Mr. Earley said he was leaving at once for Washington, and that Mayor Albin A. Lucier, Democratic National Committeeman, was already there, and would do everything to protect Mr. Roy's interests. Earley added he expected the Governor's Council would issue a certificate of election later today to Mr. Jenks.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katherine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:10.

OPERA HOUSE — "Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylan, and Roy Cropper. 8:20.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. Presented by George Abbott, featuring Marie Brown, Richard Waring, Owen Martin, Byron Shores and others. 8:30.

REPERTORY—All star vaudeville presented by Federal Theater. 8:30. Also at 2:30 on Dec. 29, 30 and 31. Marionettes in "A Christmas Carol."

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Pigskin Parade," with Jack Haley and Patsy Kelly. 1:30, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Nine Days a Queen," with Nova Pilbeam. 2, 5, 8:10.

BOSTON — Laurel and Hardy in "Our Relations." 10:47 a. m., 1:48, 4:49, 7:50, 10:36. Stage: Hollywood Hotel Revue with Ally Bowan, Al Norman and others. Also Jimmy Savo.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places," with Lewis Thomas. "Dancing Around the World," "Symphony in Swing," "On Duckboard," with Polly Moran. Latest novelties and other shorts.

MEMORIAL — "Stowaway," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

EXETER—Lawrence Tibbett and Wendy Barrie in "Under Your Spell." 3:30, 6:24, 9:35. Also "Follow Your Heart," with Marion Talley and M. Bartlett. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

MODERN—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold, Frances Farmer and Joel McCrea. 11:30 a. m., 1, 4:20, 9:30. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 9:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"Go West Young Man," with Mae West. 2:40, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Other Events

SOUTH BOSTON WPA LECTURE—Joseph Campana on "Credit Unions." Beacon Novelty Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conducting. 8.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS—"Correspondence Courtship," presented by South End Community Theater. Ellis Memorial, 66 Berkeley Street. 8.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—Clara E. Wagner on "Ireland's Contribution to Civilization." "The Irish Invasion," presented by the Roxbury Community Theater, Music, 48 Pleasant Street. 8:15.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

METROPOLITAN—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny, George Burns, Gracie Allen and others. Stage: Xavier Cugat and orchestra. The Yacht Club Boys, in person. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:54, 7:45, 10:30.

UNIVERSITY—"Crain's Wife," with John Boles and Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 3:30, 9:45. Also "Pigskin Parade," with Jack Haley and Patsy Kelly. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

TREMONT—Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Yellow Dust," with Richard Dix. 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:50, 8:55.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. Both theaters; 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:35. Also "Come Closer, Folks," with Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., both theaters: 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:28.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland in "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Fenway: 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Along Came Love," with Charles Starrett and Irene Hervey. Fenway: 9:05 a. m., 6:30, 8:35. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Tomorrow

KIWANIS CLUB—Arthur G. Dobson, Babson Statistical Organization, on "The Business Outlook." Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Museum Treasure" guidance tour by Mrs. Barward. 11 a. m.

Legislators Oil 'Soft Pedal' With Decorum 1937 Keynote

(Continued From Page 9)

such is capable of maintaining Senatorial order.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Lexington Republican, is due to be made Republican floor leader, succeeding Senator Donald W. Nicholson. A conservative, Senator Cotton is one of the stronger legislators. Many observers consider him the keenest legislator in the Senate.

Post for Goodwin

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose Republican, it is understood, is slated for the chairmanship of the committee on the judiciary, an important post. Senator Goodwin is well known as chairman of the power and light committee, which has been criticized frequently by anti-utility legislators as being a pro-utility group.

Senator Edward C. Carroll may become Democratic floor leader, a post now held by Senator James C. Scanlan, not reurning to the Legislature.

In the House, Representative Philip Sherman, it is reported, will head the judiciary committee and thus become Republican floor leader, a powerful post.

Slated to be 'Whip'

Representative Christian A. Herter is expected to become chairman of the rules committee and automatically Republican "whip."

There are those who wish to see Representative Herter built up as a major political figure. As Republican "whip" he may be given the impetus necessary to send him toward political heights.

Edgar M. Mills

Ottawa Pays Half On Alberta Roads As Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Federal Government is assisting Alberta in handling the pressing problem of finding work for single unemployed men by financing a $480,000 road building program, this to be a gift of 50 per cent of the amount and a loan of 50 per cent to the province. Part of the relief road grant will be expended in the construction of a new highway from Whitecourt to Sturgeon which will form a short-cut of some 80 miles to the Peace river country. Work on the highway from Coalspur, connecting it with the scenic mountain highway linking Lake Louise and Jasper, a distance of 60 miles, also will be undertaken in this relief program.

The men will be housed in work camps and will receive 30 cents an hour for their labor. This will include brush-clearing and rock work, while grading will be done on the sand ridges. The equipment used in the federal relief work camps which were in operation last year, will be transferred to the new work camps. It is expected that 1500 single men will be provided with work through this relief road work plan.

Private Arms Manufacture Opposed by Regina Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Opposition to establishment of an armament plant in Regina has been voiced by the Peace Study group in Regina, and a veterans' organization has urged the city council not to permit a private company to manufacture ammunition in the city.

There was a report in Regina recently that the plant of the General Motors Company, which has been shut down for several years, was to be turned into a plant for making ammunition for the British Government.

New Zealand Wants Its Rhodes Scholars To Locate at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The statement that the percentage of Rhodes scholars who return to New Zealand is by far the smallest of any country was made by the Chief Justice of the Dominion, Sir Michael Myers, at a function held in Wellington in honor of J. E. Lovelock, Rhodes scholar and Olympic runner, who was revisiting his native land at the invitation of the Government.

Mr. Lovelock made a tour of the Dominion, lecturing on preparation for athletics. Sir Michael is a member of the New Zealand board of selection for Rhodes scholars, and on a recent visit to England he conferred with the Rhodes trustees.

In his address here, Sir Michael went on to ask why it was that so few Rhodes scholars returned. "They say they do not get the opportunity and if they do come back they have to start at the very bottom rung of the ladder. Something should be done to make positions for some of our Rhodes scholars, and Mr. Lovelock is one of them. I am going to suggest that he might specialize in public health, in order that he may come back with the laudable ambition of at one time being the Minister of Public Health."

Philadelphia Sky Lecture In German for Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28—The Christmas demonstration in the Fels Planetarium of the Franklin Institute, "Skies of the First Christmas," was given twice in German on Dec. 21 for the enjoyment of German - speaking Philadelphians. The speakers were Dr. Harry W. Pfund, professor of German at Haverford College and secretary of the German Society of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church.

The planetarium instrument itself having been constructed at the Zeiss plant in Jena, Germany, has an added interest for lovers of that country. Arno P. Mowitz, German consul in Philadelphia, co-operated with the institute in arranging the special demonstrations.

California Offers Library Service In Mail Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Nearly everything but a football team is now available to the vast mail-order student body of the University of California, which offers extension courses both here and in Berkeley.

Correspondence study, once a mere matter of mailing out and receiving corrected lessons, has become such an important part of education in the United States that it has been possible to extend to the stay-at-home student many facilities, such as library service, previously reserved only for those in residence at a university, points out Dr. George A. Smithson, chairman of the California Department of Correspondence Instruction.

The United States postman was schoolmaster for some 3000 students for the year ended June 30, 1936. The current academic year has shown a 12 per cent increase in enrollment, according to Boyd E. Rakestraw, assistant director of the extension division.

Because of the increased enrollment, the library-by-mail came into existence. Textbooks are now available for a moderate rental—enough to write off ultimately the cost of the books offered for rent—to all students within the state. Students near the university are given library reading-room privileges. One course, physics, boasts laboratory apparatus for rent. For another course, mineralogy, a small, portable, traveling museum will be on exhibition for students near Oakland, Berkeley, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Stockton, San Diego and other points yet to be included on its itinerary.

Among courses offered in this year's catalogue are: accounting, economics, English literature, composition and grammar, interior decoration, commercial law, international law, diesel engines, psychology, and prenatal and infant care.

More than 200 other courses are also available, under more than 100 faculty members assigned to the work of instruction.

Mississippi Seeds Millions of Pines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HATTIESBURG, Miss. — Mississippi's forests are on the move. Thirty million pine seedlings from the W. W. Ashe Nursery near Brooklyn are being transplanted on cut-over lands in southeast Mississippi by Civilian Conservation Corps workers, directed by officials of the forest service.

More than 24,000,000 seedlings are being moved to the De Soto National Forest in this area. The young trees will be planted on a 28,000-acre cut-over tract.

Six million seedlings are to be planted in other sections of the national forests in the State, with CCC workers co-operating. From six CCC camps 600 workers have been enrolled to participate in the reforesting program. When the entire crew is working, an aggregate of 450,000 seedlings are set out a day.

What's Going On in the Arts

At Hatfield's Color Shop

This season has brought home to us more emphatically than ever the service of the color print. Reproductions of old and modern masters have been made more or less faithfully in color for many years, but they have been expensive and inaccessible to most of the people who might enjoy owning them. The tendency, with the perfection of processes and the invention of new methods, has been toward a lower cost. It is gratifying to say that adequate color reproductions are now within reach of most of us. They may serve for education and for decoration.

What distinguishes the exhibition of color reproductions now on view at the Hatfield Color Shop, 112 St. James avenue, is the fact that the pictures are by Americans. This is a group of 24 of the "Forty-eight American Pictures of the Year." They are collotypes, made by Max Jaffe in Vienna. Adolf Dehn, noted American graphic artist, went to Vienna to supervise the manufacture of these prints.

The selection is interesting. Many of the subjects are descriptive or interpretive of American life. Some are caricatures. It is pleasing to find that the committee of selection made no deliberate effort to satisfy mediocre tastes. These prints, for the most part, are no decorative trifles or sentimental gush; they are pointed and pertinent; they show determination and ingenuity and thought on the part of the artists who made the originals. They reveal the seriousness, the wit, the technical curiosity of Americans today; and they prove to us that there is, in accordance with the title of this exhibition, a "Living American Art."

Among reproductions at Hatfield's there is the well-known William Gropper of "The Senate," in which a member holds forth to a scant and uninterested audience. There is the homely and home-like manner of John Sloane in a descriptive piece, of women drying their hair on a roof. There is a Raphael Soyer of a Flower Vendor which bears the tender grace and thoughtfulness of any canvas touched by the hand of this painter. Another genre subject by Guy Pène du Bois relates to a scene in a Paris café. There is a filmy landscape by Luis Eisheimius, an expressionistic view of New York by George Grosz, a fleecy portrayal of Annisquam in bright color by William Glackens.

The Drurys

An exhibition which is not least interesting because of its domestic inclusiveness is to be seen at Doll & Richards on Newbury Street. It consists of contributions from Mr. and Mrs. William H. Drury, and work by two daughters and a son. All members of the family follow independent ways, and yet are not so diversified as to convey any disharmony when their respective works are assembled in a single gallery.

William H. Drury furnishes some water colors of the West Indies. Both landscape and natives are painted with broad and inclusive brush-stroke, which indicates

Shirley Temple
Now Appearing in "Stowaway" at the Keith Memorial

shapes and colors and forms, imparting their distinguishing characteristics. Mr. Drury in the spirit of the Impressionists conveys a passing, summary view which is animated. His etchings of similar subjects require in the very nature of the medium a more deliberate handling, but the artist never loses his interest in mobility and fluency in design.

Mrs. Hope C. Drury offers water colors of West Indian flowers. Her method differs from that of her husband for its meticulousness, and its emphasis upon shapes and characteristics of growth of flowers. One feels familiar with the blossoms after seeing her pictures, which are drawn and painted in an objective, impersonal manner.

Hope L. Drury is Aquarellist Number 3, in the family. She is closer in style to her father, though really not very like either of her parents. Her aquarelles are wrought with a youthful freedom and freshness.

Katherine Drury is occupied with a craft, that of making jewelry. If one pursues the matter of resemblance or inheritance of characteristics, one finds her temperament more like her mother's. The metal craft is handled in good taste, with a preference for calculated simplicity. The conjunction of metal and gems in a design provides a problem to every responsible craftsman. Miss Drury seems to allow the substance to speak for itself.

William H. Drury Jr. draws birds, at close range in characteristic attitudes.

Some members of the Drury family probably look upon art as a delightful hobby, while others undertake it with professional seriousness. Since they exhibit as a family, we look upon the exhibition in terms of a family, and conclude they must have a great deal of fun, pursuing their respective subjects, and developing their personal styles.

D. A.

Boston Dance Notes

Scheduled for January are the return of Shan-Kar and his Hindu Ballet, to appear in Symphony Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 15 and Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16; and a new dancer, Cherie Valentine, announced for the Repertory Theater on Saturday evening, Jan. 16. Miss Valentine is said to be an Arabian and an "international dancer," schooled in classical ballet, acrobatic and interpretive dancing. She will be accompanied by an orchestra.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4; closed on Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free. Music at 3.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Old Master drawings; Chinese paintings eighth-ninth centuries; Persian pottery and paintings; masterpieces of Graphic Art; English silver, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, X-ray shadowgraphs of paintings.
Doll & Richards—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Wood carvings by Dr. Lewis Webb Hill. West Indian water colors and etchings by William H. Drury; water colors of West Indian flowers by Hope C. Drury; jewelry by Katherine Drury; drawings of birds by Wm. H. Drury Jr. Through Jan. 2.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.
Foster Brothers—General exhibition of color prints.
Boston City Club—Paintings by Lee W. Court of Canton.
The Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Exhibits of natural history ethnology, dolls, live museum.
Goodman-Walker—Exhibition drawings and prints of flowers.
Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Carlos Sanchez and Tittler.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of the art of paper-making. Illustrated with samples. Through Jan. 4.
Boston Art Club—Exhibition of sculpture. Through Jan. 16.
Children's Art Center—Paintings and drawings by Viennese children. Through December.
Goodspeeds—Exhibition of rare prints and paintings. Through December.
Twentieth Century Association—Handicrafts by Gladys and John Hay; pencil "paintings" by John Pratt Whitman. Through December.
Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.
Holman's Print Shop—Chiaroscuro prints, old and new. Through December.
J. F. Olsson & Co.—Exhibition of color prints and etchings.
Copley Society—Flower paintings by Emma B. Fraser. Through Jan. 8.
Independent Gallery for Modern Art—Paintings by Ivan Abrachoff.
Federal Art Gallery—Oil paintings by artists on the project. Through Jan. 9.
Women's City Club—Small pictures, sculpture and stained glass.
Harley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Karl Saxild. Through Dec. 30.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.
Junior League Gallery—Carved birds by Francis G. Shaw; etchings by Frank W. Benson.
Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Philip S. Sears.
(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Liquor Foe Champions World Peace Crusade

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—Clinton N. Howard, for more than 50 years a militant enemy of vice and the liquor traffic embarked today on a new crusade—world peace. The campaigner announced last night his election as superintendent of the International Reform Federation and said he would move to Washington, D. C., soon. He succeeds Canon William Sheafe Chase.

Under his administration, he said, the federation will "strive for the abolition of war by pacific means. We envision a world family of nations and a new crusade against the beverage liquor traffic in the United States. We are against the sword and the saloon."

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

the current fiscal year but the decrease will be more than offset by a big increase in revenue from the profits of the 39 State stores operated by the commission.

When 264 towns barred beer by their vote in the liquor referendum at the last State election, it meant that some 461 beer establishments in those towns must shut their doors. Refunds to licensees will approximate $13,000 it has been estimated while beer revenue will be cut somewhat in excise tax collections.

In the last fiscal year, the State collected a little more than $800,000 from liquor sales but with more stores and greater sales this year, officials hope to see the revenues leap to well over $1,000,000.

* * *

In Lewiston, textile center, the effect of recently announced salary increases was noticeable in weekly pay roll figures for December. They totaled $179,898 this year against a weekly average for December of $145,700, last year but were not quite up to the $188,000 figure of April, 1934, the peak figure in recent years.

Federal Charter Approved For Brockton Co-op Bank

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board gave preliminary approval today to the application of the Security Co-operative Bank, Bockton, Mass., for a federal savings and loan association charter.

The board said issuance of a federal charter would follow shortly after the shareholders of the bank ratify the decision of the board of directors to convert from a state institution.

The World in Tune

(All time is eastern standard)

Sunday, Jan. 3

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gipsy Band; "Messages to Hungarians Abroad;" music. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Boston—10:12 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 24.8m, 11.79meg.
Paris—1 p. m.—Concert. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Rome—1:20 p. m.—Varied program from Italian stations. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—The Sunday Review. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—Who Laughs There? DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—Service (Church of England) from Ely Cathedral. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—"A Soviet Hero at the Microphone;" questions and answers. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Boston—7 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Halifax—10 p. m.—"Atlantic Nocturne:" readings; organ. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.
London—10:20 p. m.—Welsh Traditional Part Songs, St. David's Singers. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Monday, Jan. 4

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; Scala Theater, Milan; opera, Verdi's "Falstaff"; talk, Dr. Cochetti, vice-director of the E. I. A. R.; Neapolitan songs; 2RO's Mail Bag. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Empire Mailbag." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Solo Concert: Helge Roswaenge. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Review of the Week; music by Soviet composers; Russian lesson. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Amateur Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:16 p. m.—Leslie Bridgewater Quintet, with Marion Browne. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Toronto—10 p. m.—"Strike Up the Band"; orchestra; soloists. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Tuesday, Jan. 5

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—"Music and Poetry"; German poets and musicians send New Year greetings. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Schenectady—6 p. m.—Science in the News." W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Empire Magazine"; weekly review. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for Shop Assistants; accordion music; Russian lesson. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Porcelain"; fairy tale. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Boston—8:45 p. m.—"The World of Poetry." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
London—9 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Winnipeg—11:30 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love"; orchestra; soloists; "Count Pravda." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Wednesday, Jan. 6

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"The German Automobile Exhibition, 1937." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:47 p. m.—"Just Fancy That!" topical revue. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Caracas—8 p. m.—"The Waltz Hour." YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10 p. m.—Violin Recital, Loris Blofeld. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Ottawa—11 p. m.—"The Northern Messenger"; personal messages to residents in the far northern outposts of Canada. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg, CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.
Pittsburgh—12 midnight—"Messages to the Far North." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Thursday, Jan. 7

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"A Review of the Radio Year 1936." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—7 p. m.—Frank Biffo's Brass Quintet. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Musical program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Schenectady—7:30 p. m.—"Science Forum." W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—"The Leipzig Spring Fair 1937." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Montreal—9 p. m.—"Ici Paris"—This Is Paris: Lucienne Delval, "Jules et Gaston" with orchestra. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10 p. m.—"When Rhodes Went to Rhodesia." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Friday, Jan. 8

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 25.4m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—9 p. m.—News in English; Royal Opera House—"Madame Sans Gene"; "Rome's Midnight Voice"; Folk Songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—"Some of London's Foremost Variety Artists." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for Shop Assistants; accordion music; Russian lesson. RAN, 31.2m, 9.6meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Porcelain"; fairy tale. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Boston—8:45 p. m.—"The World of Poetry." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.
London—9 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—10:40 p. m.—Theatrical Program. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Winnipeg—11:30 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love"; orchestra; soloists; "Count Pravda." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.

Saturday, Jan. 9

Boston—1:45 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The European Post Box." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.4m, 11.79meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"The German Automobile Exhibition, 1937." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Just Fancy That!" topical revue. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Caracas—8 p. m.—"The Waltz Hour." YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10 p. m.—Violin Recital, Loris Blofeld. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Ottawa—11 p. m.—"The Northern Messenger"; personal messages to residents in the far northern outposts of Canada. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg, CJRX, 25.5m, 11.72meg.
Pittsburgh—12 midnight—"Messages to the Far North." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

U. S. Trust Objects To New Haven Road's Payment of Interest

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—Counsel for the United States Trust Company of New York objected today to proposed payments by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of overdue interest totaling $3,620,765 on certain bonds and debentures, contending that some of the interest was not earned.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court recessed a hearing on the petition of the New Haven road's trustees for permission to make such payments. He planned to reconvene the session later today after a conference with attorneys representing the various bond issues cited in the trustees' recommendation.

The United States Trust Company was represented at the hearing as trustee for bonds of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad. E. B. Sykes, trust company counsel, contended interest on some of the bond issues, payment of which the trustees recommended, had not been earned.

He said further that interest had been earned on bonds of the Harlem River and Port Chester road but that the second semi-annual interest payment on this issue was not included in the trustees' recommendation. The trustees have asked permission, however, to pay $300,000 interest due last May 1 on Harlem River and Port Chester bonds.

Bridges Undecided Upon the Question Of His Resignation

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28 (AP)—The office of the Attorney General informed Gov. H. Styles Bridges today that he would "probably have to resign his office Tuesday, if he plans to have Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, President of the Senate, act as chief executive.

Tomorrow was said to be the last day he could serve under the Constitution, if he plans to go to Washington to take oath of office as United States Senator Jan. 5.

The Governor said he was undecided on three courses, whether to resign now, leave the office vacant for a day or wait until Gov.-Elect Francis P. Murphy takes office.

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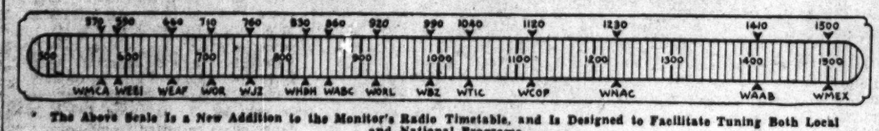
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



* The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Doris Kerry, songs	"The Singing Lady"; songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board"	"The Old Homesteaders"	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth"; sketch	"Melody Time"; variety	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport review	"Musical Roundup"; record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sport talk; reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor"; sketch	Comedy and orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30	"The Goose Creek Parson"	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	"Listen to This"; soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	Network vocal recital	drama; orchestra	"Gypsy Rhapsody"
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	Helen Hayes, in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Ray Starita's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Ray Starita's Orchestra
8:30	Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Richard Crooks, tenor; chorus;	Will Osborne's Orchestra
8:45	& White; Kreuger's Orch.	Sung"; soloists; orch.	Bourdon's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra
9:00	Radio Theater; Madeleine	Greater Minstrels; Gus Van;	"30,000 Years in Sing Sing";	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Carroll and Herbert Mar-	end men; soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
9:30	shall in Noel Coward's	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous"; Symphonic and
9:45	"Cavalcade"; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	choral music; soloists
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Music Is My Hobby"	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:30	"What Do You Think?";	National Forum; address from	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials"; sketch
10:45	controversial forum talks,	Washington	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports	Yankee News Service	Arthur Warren's Orchestra
11:15	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Through Africa by Trailer"	George Harris's Orchestra	Arthur Warren's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Follies"; comedy; soloists;
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	vocal groups; orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.
11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Personal Column of the Air."
11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel singer.
11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
1:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music program; student recital.
3:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Walden String Quartet; Marie Kraft, soloist.
3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National); "Have You Heard"; sketch.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Music Hall; Fritzi Scheff; Jimmy Farrell; Cecil Arden; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Cesare Sodero Directs"; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Gertrude Niesen, soloist.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Francia White, soprano; Trudy Woods, soprano; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Caravan"; Rupert Hughes; dramatic sketch; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; George Stoll's Orchestra.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Montreal hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Bishop and the Gargoyle"; dramatic sketch.
10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Don Lee coast-to-coast dedicatory program.
10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra in "Fables in Rhythm."
11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Canadian Network Salute to Don Lee Network.
11:15 WAAB, Colonial Network Salute to Don Lee Network; Clotilde Rappale, soprano; concert orchestra.
11:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), WLW's Salute to Don Lee Network.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	Dec. 31	Plymouth	Jan. 8 Dec. 30, 8:00 pm	Dec. 31, 8:00 am
Amer. Merchant	Jan. 2	Plymouth	Jan. 11 Jan. 1,

Girls of Three States Enroll At New Hampshire NYA Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH HAVERHILL, N. H., Dec. 28—At the foot of Sugar Loaf and Black Mountains 120 girls from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont will attend the National Youth Administration girls' educational center which is being established along the lines of the CCC camps for boys.

Of the quota, 60 of the girls come from New Hampshire, 30 from Vermont and a like number from Maine.

This is an NYA project throughout. A youth project at Manchester is engaged in the manufacture of 40 pairs of skis for the local campers while a group of NYA girls is making 60 ski suits out of blanket cloth. On other projects flannel pajamas, 100 pairs of curtains for the dormitories and other articles have been produced.

Campers will have the status of NYA project employees. They will work for subsistence plus $5 monthly for personal needs. Each of the girls will do a few hours of work each day with her earnings to be applied against the cost of food and shelter.

The educational program calls for greatest emphasis upon such practical subjects as English, domestic science, hygiene, public health, and elementary economics.

When it comes to recreational activities, the campers will have the benefit of the camp site's national surroundings. During the winter there will be skiing, skating, and other winter sports. Inside there will be dancing, handiwork, music, etc. Mountain climbing will offer plenty of sport the year round.

Camp Chipewas, as the camp is known, was formerly a part of the transient service. Under the NYA the camp season will be divided into four periods, each serving a different group of girls.

The buildings to be used here include a workshop, a recreation hall, a camp hospital, and a farmhouse, as well as administration buildings and dormitories.

It is hoped that many of the girls trained at the local camp will carry back to their various communities the benefit of their education here and put it into use.

Coastal Shipping In Britain Opens Interior Wharves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Inland ports of Britain, set on the banks of rivers and canals, are growing in importance.

With the return of prosperity coastal shipping has been given a boost and barges and small cargo vessels are loading at wharves that have long been empty and silent, to carry loads of coal, brick, wood, and grain, past fields and forests to the trade routes of the open sea.

Government Aid Sought

This beginning to a revival of the one-time greatness of Britain's fleet of small tramp craft was described by Sir Alfred Read, president of the Institute of Transport, when he recently made a plea here for greater government consideration for the coastal shipping trade, to make its full development possible.

"We are now witnessing," he declared, "the rapid restoration of some of the ancient inland ports—of which Norwich is a typical example—to a position of prestige and importance. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that many more of the lesser ports will, in the not distant future, have their regular services of coastwise shipping."

But, Sir Alfred maintained, this return to importance of coastal trade between small ports set inland must be aided by the Government. He stressed the value of the development of the trade to Great Britain in relation to the general transport planning of the country and also maintained that the development of small ports is an essential part of plans for defense.

Unified Bureau Recommended For Soil and Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Elimination of politics from the Civilian Conservation Corps and other conservation units, and unification of governmental forest agencies in one federal department, headed a list of recommendations developed in three days of discussion at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters at Portland.

The recommendations were forwarded directly to President Roosevelt by H. H. Chapman, president of the society and professor of forest management at Yale University.

Permanent CCC

Included in this message were the recommendation that the CCC be made a permanent agency and a request for "adequate financial support for acquisition of lands for national forests as an enduring monument to this Administration."

In addition, the society asked an advance of $5,000,000 of federal funds under provisions of the Fulmer Act for purchase of lands to increase state forest areas. Repayment under the society plan would be from revenue collected on sale of timber in the areas.

Include All Soil Interests

It also was urged that "the conservation of the resources dependent on the soil—namely, forests, wild life and forage—be recognized as constituting an administrative whole, and retained and concentrated in the Department of Agriculture within which the conservation movement originated."

Centralization of forest control and conservation activities in one department of the Government was brought out as an important need of the lumber industry by P. A. Herbert of Michigan State College. He pointed out that differing policies are possible through divided control of the work now under the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

Small Home Repair Loans Gain Favor in Winnipeg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Numerous householders in Winnipeg are taking advantage of the newly promulgated home and improvement plan of the Dominion Government to make small loans for necessary repairs and improvements to their properties.

The bankers through whom such money may be obtained report that the winter is holding up applications for the larger loans, which are intended to pay for the more extensive improvements, but that interior work is being proceeded with. The maximum loan available is $2000.

It is anticipated that most of the money thus obtained will be spent in labor, which is the main reason that the Government instituted the scheme.

Civil Service Law Asked For Oregon State Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—J. P. Keller, head of the automobile underwriters' theft bureau in Oregon since 1919, has asked for legislation to place the Oregon state police under civil service.

Mr. Keller, formerly a police captain, commended the work of the state police and said civil service is essential if the department is to be kept from becoming a political football. He said that under former Gov. Julius Meier and Gov. Charles Martin the state police had full support, but cited political influence in other states.

Plenty of Amoskeag Plant and Machinery Is Declared Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 28—Even though Amoskeag Industries has succeeded in leasing or selling to about a half-dozen individual firms approximately a third of the total floor space of the former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company's plant, officials of the local business group, Amoskeag Industries, say they are now confronted with the problem of offsetting press dispatches which have given the impression that they have disposed of the greater part of the plant and practically all of the machinery.

Some of the machinery has been sold to the firms which have leased or purchased units of the plant. Additional machinery has been sold to outsiders. Yet considerable equipment has been retained for use of firms who may desire to locate in the plant. Still more is being offered for sale.

The firms which have leased or purchased approximately a third of the floor space in the plant plan ultimately to employ about a third as many hands as did the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company under normal conditions. By virtue of their particular lines of business they are expected to have much higher per capita pay rolls.

Hardly a Pocket Timepiece

Courtesy General Electric

General Electric Clock

New Electron-Tube Device Allows Hair-Splitting Natural Scientists to Split Seconds Into 100,000 Parts. This Clock Is Said to Be Never More than One Tenth of a Second Slow or Fast

'Clock' Attuned to Stars Splits Seconds into Fractions

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28—"When you hear the gong it will be exactly 77,999 hundred thousandths of a second after 23:31 o'clock 73rd Meridian time."

The reader may never hear this announcement over the radio, but engineers at the General Electric research laboratories have perfected a timepiece which keeps so closely in step with the stars that a single second can be split into 100,000 parts. It is an electron-tube device which at first glance seems a complicated maze of dials and knobs. Close examination, however, discloses two clocks with conventional faces, all the other gadgets being for specialists who split hairs over split seconds.

So small is the error in this "clock" that approximately a year and a half would be required for it to slow down or speed up by so much as one minute. Corrections are applied daily, however, so it is never off by more than a tenth of a second.

The "pendulum" is a thin slice of natural quartz crystal which expands and contracts when an electric potential is applied. So formidable is the rest of the device that its bulk removes it forever from pocket-watch categories. Its most valued use at present lies in the field of radio, where it serves as a frequency standard for calibrating various instruments employed in the manufacturing and research activities of General Electric, and for measuring the frequency of its broadcasting stations. The device is used primarily by Dr. W. A. Ford of the laboratory staff.

Checked Every Day

The error of the crystal-controlled oscillator as compared with star time is at the average rate of one-tenth of a second a day. However, with corrections applied, even this minute inaccuracy is not allowed to accumulate and reach an appreciable magnitude. The clocks are checked every day at noon with the Arlington Naval Observatory time signals sent out by radio.

Extreme precision in grinding the crystal is necessary to obtain oscillations of such accuracy. Although the crystal is cut so as to have an extremely low-frequency change with temperature, additional stabilization is obtained by mounting it in a small box in which the temperature is thermostatically controlled to within a hundredth of a degree.

Cotton

(Continued from Page 9)

was $5.73 below the average for all other manufacturing workers."

Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers, charged the increases were "subterfuges for further strechout" and contended the "workload was being increased greatly throughout the nation."

Average weekly wages for the cotton textile industry, Mr. Gorman contended, were $13.86 for the first nine months of the year compared to $12.49 for a similar period of 1935. He said work hours per week rose 5.6 per cent during the year and hourly earnings dropped 3.4 per cent.

A Long Way to Go

If manufacturers granted the union's demands, Mr. Gorman added, for a 20 per cent wage increase, average wages for the entire textile industry would amount to $20.38, $2.34 below the average for all other manufacturing workers.

On the legislative side of the textile situation, Mr. Murchison said manufacturers considered the "windfall tax" their greatest stumbling-block. He described the tax as "an 80 per cent tax imposed on the alleged windfall resulting from invalidation of the processing tax."

He estimated about $40,000,000 was at issue and said the principal difficulty in complying with the law was determining whether or not a mill could credit reimbursement to customers.

Most manufacturers oppose the national textile bill, Mr. Murchison said, charging the bill was "discriminatory in character by selecting one industry for government regulation."

Labor contended the bill was "necessary to regulate hours and wages."

Touring in Italy Aided by Special Currency Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Tourists have been coming once more in large numbers into Italy. Big cities claim to have broken previous records as regards foreign visitors.

Their number appears to be even greater than it really is, especially after their complete disappearance during the latter half of 1935 and the early months of 1936. The past summer season has been an exceptionally good one from the tourist viewpoint.

Hotel-keepers and travel agencies anticipate that, if there are no unfavorable developments in the international situation, the coming year will see another notable increase in the number of foreign tourists.

Letters of Credit

There are various causes which account for the revival of the tourist trade in this country. The Fascist Government is offering numerous facilities to attract foreigners. Foremost among them is the institution of tourist lire and travelers' letters of credit, whereby foreigners can obtain lire at a much cheaper rate than that quoted in the official market.

In addition, they are offered special hotel coupons which enable them to obtain board and lodgings in almost any hotel and pension in this country at reduced prices. Motorists, moreover, may get petrol coupons for the supply of petrol at reduced prices.

An incentive to foreigners to visit particular Italian towns is further given by the great number of exhibitions and shows, festivals, and theatrical, musical and artistic manifestations staged in various cities throughout the whole year.

It was noted that in recent months, in addition to a considerable number of American and German tourists, France has sent a large contingent of tourists to Italy, and that it is now in the front-line in the list of nations arranged according to the number of tourists they send to this country.

Musicians Revolt In Chicago Against 'Canning' of Music

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—The Chicago Federation of Musicians, in a back-to-the-wall pronouncement, challenges the phonograph and its "canned" music to a finish fight.

No member of the powerful union here will henceforth be allowed to make recordings except under extenuating circumstances, to be decided upon after a conference with union officials.

"Some one had to start the move," says James C. Petrillo, president of the federation, "and I believe all other locals in the country will follow."

Unionists complain that for every dollar paid a musician who takes part in a musical program which is made into a record, or a sound motion picture, at least $1000 are taken out of the pockets of musicians in possible future work.

The line thus drawn between "live" and "canned" music crystallizes in a field capable of dramatizing the situation, the whole controversy over whether machinery and technical advancement causes unemployment.

Just the other day the Machinery and Allied Products Institute here issued a pamphlet showing, among other things, that from 1920 to 1930 musicians and teachers of music actually increased from 20,000 to 37,000. And this in spite of the alleged effects of development of recordings, radio, and talkies. The institute also notes that introduction of sound pictures increased employment of motion picture operators about 30 per cent between 1926 and 1931.

Musician unionists insist, though, that work for their trade has been growing less and less each year. The fact that technical development has increased jobs in other lines doesn't impress them. A job for a motion picture operator, they say, doesn't make a living for one who has been carefully trained and experienced in making music.

The fight isn't new, but never before has it been brought into the open in just this way. Chicago's musicians union is a large and powerful one. Its action will be watched with wide interest. Record and movie makers and those musicians who do gain their livelihood, or part of it, in these fields, are expected to be heard from soon.

Glasgow Exhibition Fund Up to £510,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scot.—Donations to the guarantee fund for the Empire Exhibition to be held in Glasgow in 1938 now bring the fund up to £510,000, or £10,000 more than the total subscribed for the previous exhibition.

Most of the guarantors are Scottish, but when Lord Nuffield, British motor magnate, was visiting the Motor Show in this city he offered to give £20,000 to the fund.

In a recent speech Col. D. J. Colville, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, referring to the proposed exhibition, said it would be a great rallying ground for traders of this country and overseas. "I refuse," he said, "to subscribe to the silly Jeremiad that Scotland is in eclipse. The signs are rather of a people throwing off the burden of depression and going forward to new prosperity."

Winter Sports Provide Careers In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28—Donald D. Tuttle, state publicity director, believes the winter sports business in New Hampshire may open the door for a new type of livelihood for an increasingly larger number of Granite State young people.

"We have been looking for a long time for something that will 'keep our boys and girls at home,'" declares Mr. Tuttle, "and I am wondering if we won't find it in the apparently growing interest in New Hampshire winter sports.

Many Coming Back

"I know of a considerable number of young folks who left the state to secure employment who are buying places in New Hampshire with the purpose of entertaining these visitors, and with the idea of establishing permanent homes for themselves. There is bound to be employment for large numbers of other persons who will be needed to care for winter guests.

"In addition, we are securing as residents other young people of industry and high character who see the chance to follow, in New Hampshire, the sort of career they enjoy.

Call for Instructors

"There is another chance for young men and women who wish to perfect themselves in winter sports so they can act as instructors to the great number of novices who wish to learn how to conduct themselves on skis and snowshoes. It is almost impossible to find experts in these lines who are not already employed. Many of them have been given jobs at skiing centers in New Hampshire and there is room for others, if they can be found."

Teachers Plan Own Security Program In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Barred from sharing in the benefits of social security legislation by their status as government employees, South Carolina schoolteachers have laid plans to establish their own social security system through the council of delegates of the state educational system.

This body adopted an 11-point program for 1937, which included a teacher retirement law and proposed protective legislation for assuring teachers of their positions, in addition to a salary increase and other teacher benefits.

With an almost 100 per cent membership, the teachers' organization will exert its utmost to get its plan through the General Assembly, which convenes early in January.

The point providing for a teachers' salary increase proposed that the minimum state aid for teachers' pay be $700 a year for a state-wide term of seven months, the remuneration to be based on "essential qualifications."

Cheaper Milk for Britain Urged in Official Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Cheaper and more abundant milk for human consumption will be provided in Britain at an annual cost to the taxpayer of some £5,000,000. If the British Government acts upon the advice of an official commission which has just issued its report.

This commission has been for nearly two years at work upon this question. Its recommendations envisage a number of reforms. One of the more important of these is to take the fixing of wholesale prices out of the hands of the farmers, and to place it in those of permanent state officials. At the same time, new arrangements would be made for facilitating the provision of milk for families unable otherwise to obtain it in sufficient quantity.

All Connecticut Joins Drive For Traffic Safety in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28—State, city and town joined hands here today in a co-operative plan for 1937 to cut down the mounting toll of highway accidents which rose to new peaks this year.

Called into emergency conference by the Governor's Commission on Street and Highway Safety, representatives of more than 60 cities and towns outlined a program of safety education in schools, in newspapers and in courts to be accompanied by the organization of community safety committees to work in close harmony with the state safety group.

Addressing the conference, Chairman Samuel H. Fisher of the Governor's committee declared that only by the united support of all communities could progress be made along the lines of safety.

Other suggestions concerned accident studies to determine traffic danger points; co-ordination of the activity of police and the courts, and organization of safety committees in business establishments and among organizations. It was further suggested that smaller towns might combine their activities with neighboring towns, or where several community centers existed in a town or city, there might be separate committees working in close co-operation with the main group.

Courses for traffic safety instruction in schools and methods of adult education were proposed as elements of the general program worthy of consideration in every local safety program.

The value of publicity and competition among organizations working for safety was stressed. The necessity for speakers' bureaus was noted.

Consideration of the possibilities of organizing junior safety committees to deal with problems of young drivers was recommended.

Rock Mounds Puzzle Archaeologists In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUESNEL, B. C. — Five large mounds of rock, believed to be monuments to Indians of an early civilization, have been discovered near the Australian ranch on a bench between the Fraser River and the Cariboo road. Archaeologists believe the mounds may constitute an important discovery.

Robert Barlow, amateur collector of Indian relics, was the first to place any significance in the rocks, the existence of which has been known for some time by a rancher.

The stones, which vary in size up to three feet by five, appear to have been squared by some sharp-edged cutting tool. Some of the stones which have fallen from the top of the mound are as true as if they had been cut with modern drills. The largest of the mounds is about 30 feet tall and is shaped like a huge haystack.

All the mounds are covered with earth in which fairly large trees are growing, indicating that the mounds were built ages ago.

Herring for Horse Offer Fails in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan horse owners have not responded to an offer from Dutch merchants to exchange horses for herrings. The reason, government men say, is that the horses sent overseas are for eating purposes and the farmers do not relish the thought of their companions of toil being eaten.

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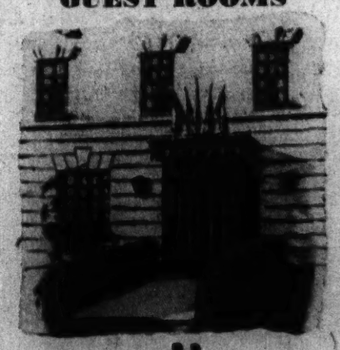
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Listed Stock Quotations •

Trend in Stocks Lacking as Leaders Shift About Erratically

• Commodity and Money Market

Market Is Uneven With Oils, Rails, Aircrafts Firmer

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Leading stocks shifted about erratically in today's market as traders returned from their prolonged Christmas celebration without pronounced convictions one way or the other.

Buying support was given some of the oils, rails, rubbers, aircrafts and specialties, but many of the "pivotals" drifted downward. Near the final hour uneven trends prevailed.

Transfers were around 1,750,000 shares.

Cross Currents

Wall Street analysts again pointed to cross-currents having to do with year-end selling to establish both profits and losses for income tax returns.

Commodities took the play away from securities with export copper and futures of grains, sugar, cocoa and rubber leaping to new recovery peaks. Cotton and silk also exhibited strength. Bonds were slightly uneven. European currencies were quiet.

Share orders over the three-day holiday piled up sufficiently to keep the ticker tape unusually busy for the first half hour. The volume then began to dwindle as leading stocks were offered on a declining scale.

Ahead during the greater part of the proceedings were Standard Oils of N. J., and California, Plymouth Oil, Amerada, Shell Union, Pure Oil, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Seaboard Airline preferred, New Haven preferred, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, National Lead, Anaconda, Greyhound Corp., Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt and Yellow Truck.

Down as much as a point or so most of the time were Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Macy, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, U. S. Smelting and Continental Can. Backward also were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Nash, North American, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont and Borden.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail bonds showed modest improvement in the bond market today, reflecting sharp gains in November net railway operating income.

Issues which advanced fractions included Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Frisco 4½s and Union Pacific 3½s. New Haven 6s yielded about a point.

Other corporate obligations were mixed. Up fractions to a point or so were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Pure Oil 4¼s with warrants and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s. Fractions were lost by Anaconda 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, National Dairy 3¾s with warrants and Walworth 4s.

Around mid-day the United States Government list was uneven with small losses in Treasury 2⅞s, the 3s of 1949 and the 3¼s of 1941 and limited upturns in the 3s of 1955 and the 4s of 1954.

The foreign division was quiet with gains predominant in demand at upturns of fractions to around a point were Italian 7s, Milan 6½s, and Peru 6s. German 7s of 1949 and Japanese 6½s were a shade lower.

Discussion in bond circles on the U. S. Treasury's new gold program for credit control centered on whether it would possibly effect the Federal Reserve Board's attitude toward Reserve Bank requirements.

While there was no general agreement, many leaned to the view any forthcoming boost in Reserve requirements would possibly be smaller than would otherwise have been the case.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 28, 1936

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Allen & Fisher				
Am Pneumat pf	5½	4½	5½	4½
Am Pneumat 1st pf	23½	23	23½	23
Am & Albany	146½	146	146½	146
Am Tel & Tel	67	66¾	66¾	67
Bos & Me pf	34½	33½	34½	33½
Bos & Me A pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
Bos & Me 1st D pf	13	13	13	13
Bos & Me 1st D pf	18	14½	14½	15
Cliff Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Closing Range				
East Boo Co	12½	12	12	12
East Gas & Fuel	91	54¾	54¾	54¾
East Gas & F pf	67¼	67	67	67
East Mass RR pf A	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
East Mass RR pf B	14	14	14	14
Eastern SS	35½	28¾	28¾	28¾
Edison, Elec	206	206	206	206
First Nat Stores	107	103½	103½	103½
General Capital	49½	44½	49½	49½
Hath Bak S	43½	43½	43½	43½
Isle Royale	21	15	15	15
Lawr's Boston	12½	12½	12½	12½
Maine Cent pf	18½	18½	18½	18½
Mass Util Assoc	27½	27½	27½	27½
Metropolitan	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Nat Rat A	6½	6½	6½	6½
N E Tel & Tel	63½	63½	63½	63½
North Butte	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Old Colony	21c	62c	62c	21c
Quincy Min unpaid	2½	2½	2½	2½
Quincy Min paid	2½	2½	2½	2½
Shawmut Assoc	8½	8½	8½	8½
Tri Twist Drill	14½	14	14½	14½
Utah Gas	26½	26½	26½	26½
Utah Idaho M	9½	9½	9½	9½
Utah Apex	91	90½	90½	90½
Utah M & T	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Warren Bros	11	10½	10½	10½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Extra Payable	Pay-able	Rcrd	Ex-div.
Alaska Juneau GMIbc		50c	Feb. 1	Jan. 9	
Arnold Constable & Co		Increased 50c	Jan. 20	Jan. 9	
North Amer Trust Shares '36	13 2-3c	S	.....	.....	
Do 1936	14 4-3c	S	.....	.....	
		Initial			
Alaska Pacific Salmon	50	44	Dec. 22	Dec. 4	
		Special			
Trustees American Bank Shrs Ser B (regular)	18c		Dec. 26	Dec. 21	
Do (Seaser)	18c		Dec. 26	.....	
		Regular			
Alas Juneau GM	15c	9	Feb. 1	Jan. 9	
Cleveland Trust Co (Cleveland, O.)	50		Dec. 30	Dec. 26	
Bk El Ilbo of Rom	$3		Dec. 30	Dec. 26	
Interstype C. 1st pf	$3		Feb. 1	Jan. 21	
Mass Utl Assc pf(2)(a)	50c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	
Petl Dist	50c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Power Mfg pf	75c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	
Year Fire Ins Co	$4		Dec. 24	Dec. 21	
Y Am B Shrs, Ser B (reg)	9-10c		Dec. 26	Dec. 21	

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40
Mar	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20
June	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 28	Last Dec. 24
74½	59	Acme Steel (4)	64½	64	64½	64
18¾	9¼	Adams Express (.80)	15	14¾	14¾	14½
36¾	17½	Adams Millis (1½b)	28½	26	26¾	26½
27½	23½	Addressograph (1)	25¾	24¾	24¾	24½
21½	14	Advance Rumely	18¾	16½	16½	16½
88½	58	Air Reduction (1†)	84½	83½	83½	83¾
8¼	3	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	5½	5	5	4½
17½	13	Airway Elec App	16¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
51½	31½	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	43¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
61½	13¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
60½	12¼	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	4½	4	4	4
54½	27	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	47¾	46¾	46¾	46
46¾	26½	Allegheny pf pf (h)	46	46	46	
245	137	Allegheny Steel (1.85b)	43	37	40	42½
34	23	Allied Chem (6)	38½	37½	37¾	38
30½	6¼	Allied Mills (¾b)	220	226	227½	228
77¾	38¾	Allied Stores (.30b)	39	31¾	31¾	31½
34½	18¾	Allis Chalmers (1¼†)	17¾	17	17¾	17½
4	4	Alpha Port Cem (1¾)	73¾	71½	73	73¾
125½	76	Amal Leather	39¼	36¼	38¼	38¾
56½	36	Amerada (3)	5	5	5	5
72	65	Am Bank Note (1†)	103	99	99	101
60	40	Am Bank Note pf (3)	68	38¾	39½	39¾
146	134	Am Brake S&F (2†)	66	65	65	65½
137½	112	Am Brake S&F pf (8¼)	70¾	69¾	69¾	69
169½	162¼	Am Can (4†)	141	139	141	138
50½	30	Am Can pf (7)	115½	113¼	113¾	114½
98½	57¾	Am Car & Fdry	117	112	112	
57¾	31	Am Car & Fdry pf	97¼	88½	88½	88½
16¾	7½	Am Chain (4b)	74¾	73¼	74	73
25¾	20½	Am Colortype	15	14½	14½	14
22	16¼	Am Com Alcohol(½b)	27	26¾	27	26¾
101	89	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	37½	36¾	37	36¾
7¾	3½	Am Cyanamid B (6)	98½	96¾	96¾	97
9¾	6¾	Am Encaustic T	7¾	7¾	7¾	
60¾	29¾	Am & For Pow	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
50½	22	Am & For Pow pf	8¾	8½	8½	8¼
28½	13	Am & For Pow 6	87½	85	85	85
25½	13	Am & For Pow 2nf	45½	43¾	43¾	45½
8¾	4¾	Am Hawaiian (1)	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼
51¾	37	Am Hide & L	17¾	17½	17½	17½
4¾	2¾	Am Home Pr (2.40†)	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
24	16½	Am Ice	48¾	48	48	48¾
18¼	9¾	Am Ice pf (2)	28¾	28	28	28½
48¾	23¼	Am International (.40b)	18	18	18	18
122½	60	Am Locomotive	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
29¾	21	Am Loco pf (3g)	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
11	10	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
84½	37	Am Mach & Met (.60)	22¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
134	118	Am Metal	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
69	38½	Am Metal 6%	53½	51¾	53½	52
14½	7½	Am News (3)	130	130	130	118
38¾	14½	Am Power & Lt	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
37½	43	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
27¾	18¾	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	68½	68½	68½	68½
37	23¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	82	81¾	81¾	80¾
39¾	31	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾
32¾	18	Am Safety Razor (2†)	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
45½	23¾	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	32½	32	32½	32
163	104	Am Shipbuilding (2)	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¾
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	45	44	44¾	44½
106½	104	Am Smelt & Rpf (7)	93¾	93¼	93½	94¾
73½	57½	Am Smelt 5% pf (6)	149½	147	149½	149
41¾	30½	Am Snuff (3†)	170?¼	107¼	107¾	107
145½	107½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	65	65	65	65
36	34¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	57½	57½	57½	57½
83¾	48¾	Am Stores (2)	112	112	112	113¾
190½	149½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	25¾	24¾	24¾	25
102¾	94	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32¾	32¼	32½	32½
104	88½	Am Tobacco (3)	185½	184¾	184¾	185½
136	106	Am Tobacco B (3)	93½	92¾	93½	93½
18	8¾	Am Tobacco pf (6)	98¾	96	96	96¾
27¾	17¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	146	146	146	146½
108¾	92¾	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
11½	7¼	Am Wat 1pf (6)	25¼	24¾	25	25
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen	101	101	101	
2	2	Am Woolen pf (4g)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	7¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	64½	63	63	64½
7¾	3½	Am Wr P pf (h)	15	14	14	14½
50	24	Am Zinc Lead&S	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
55¾	28	Am Zinc pr pf	7¾	7	7	7½
87	35	Anaconda Cop (1†)	45	45	45	53¼
28¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (2†)	54¾	53	53¾	53¼
42	9	Anchor Cap (.60)	88	87½	88	87
7	3	Andes Copper	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾
110½	105¼	A P W Paper	33¾	33	33	33
7¾	4¼	Archer Daniels (2†)	5	5	5	5
84	66¼	Armour Del pf (7)	42¾	42½	42½	43¾
47½	47¼	Armour Ill	108½	107¾	107¾	
18¾	7¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	82	82	82	82
22½	8¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
27½	12¾	Arnold Constable (1½)	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
112	102	Artloom Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
98	88	Asso Dry Goods	22¼	22¼	20¾	21¾
107	90¾	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	100	100	100	100
49	21¾	Asso Dry G 2pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
38½	26¾	Atchison T&SF (2b)	84	68	68	68
84	48	Atchison pf (5)	70¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
30½	14	Atl Coast Line (1b)	183¾	183¾	183¾	183¾
54¼	36¾	Atl Refining (1†)	45	44	44	44½
7¾	4¾	Atlas Powder (2†)	31¾	31¼	31¼	31½
		Atlas Tack (¾b)	73	73	73	73
		Auburn Auto	18½	15¾	15¾	
		Aviation Corp Del	26	23¾	23¾	24
			6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

—B—

11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)				
94¾	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
9¾	2¾	Baldwin Asd (h)	8	8	8	
28½	15¾	Balt & Ohio	21¾	20¾	20¾	21
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	34	34	34	34
11¾	11¾	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	40	40	40	40
118	100½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
	1-64	Bangor & Ar rts wi	1-32	1-32	1-32	1-64
38½	21	Barber Co (.50)	38¾	35¾	36	35½
27¾	13¼	Barker Bros (.70r)	27	26	26	
22½	14¼	Barnsdall A (.80)	28½	27½	28	28¼
28¾	18¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	25¾	25	25	25¾
	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	101	101	101	101
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf $ ww	111	111	111	111
109	85	Beech-nut Pack (4†)	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
16½	12¾	Belding Hem (1)	110	110	110	110
22¾	21¾	Bendix Aviation (.60b)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
25¼	20	Bethlehem Steel Ln (1½†)	72	71	71	71
73	48	Best & Co (2½)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
74¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	82	81¾	81¾	82
29	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	73¾	74¼	74¼	74¼
135½	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	194½	194½	194½	194½
68	22	Bigelow Sanford (1†)	127½	127¼	127¼	127½
34	16½	Black & Decker (¾)	62¾	62½	62½	62½
27½	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
63¾	16¼	Boeing Airplane	23¾	22	23¾	23¾
100½	80¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	34½	33	33¾	33¾
22¾	254	Bon Ami A (5b)	41½	40¾	40¾	40¾
90¼	64	Borden (1.60)	87¾	86¾	86¾	87¾
18¾	12¾	Borg Warner (4)	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
5½	6	Boston & Maine	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18¾	11¾	Botany A pf (h)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
64¾	43¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
69	47	Briggs Mfg (2f)	56¼	54¾	54¾	54¾
121¼	40¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
51½	32½	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	48¾	48	48	49¼
57	44½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	42	41¾	41¾	
21¾	8¼	Brooklyn Queens	11¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
21¾	8¼	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
15¾	8¼	Brooklyn Un Gas (2)	34½	34½	34½	34½
115½	85	Brunswick Balke	47	46½	46½	46½
14	8¾	Bucyrus Erie	20	19¾	19¾	19¾
36	34¾	Budd Mfg	21½	21	21	21¾
23¾	10	Budd Mfg pf	12	12	12½	12½
24½	20¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	16	15¾	15¾	16
50¾	11¾	Bullard (1¾b)	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
24¼	2	Bulova Watch	33½	32¾	32¾	33
9	2¼	Burroughs Add (.80f)	33¾	31½	31¾	31¾
16¾	7¾	Bush Term (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
33¾	29¾	Butler (.60b)	21½	21	21	21½
6¾	2¾	Butler pf (1½)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
29	14½	Butte Cop & Zinc (.60b)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
36¾	14½	Byers	28	28	28	28
33¾	22	Byers pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
		Byron Jackson (1†)	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—C—

48¼	36¼	Calif Packing (1½)	48¾	46¼	46¾	47¼
3	¾	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
46¼	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
16½	10	Campbell W&C (1½)	15¾	15	15	15
16	10¾	Canada Dry	24½	23¾	24	24
68¾	37	Canadian Pacific	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¼
18½	12¾	Cannon Mills (4b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
83	45¾	Capital Admin (1½b)	61	61	61	62
9¾	6¼	Capital & Nat (2)	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
52	26	Carriers & Gen (.30)	52	52	52	
143	116	Case Thresh (4)	142½	7¼	7¼	7¼
91	54¾	Case Thresh pf (7)	127½	127¼	127¼	127½
33¾	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	58½	58¼	58¼	58¼
116	106	Celanese Corp (1½b)	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼
37	19	Celanese pf (7)	106	106	106	106
35½	28¾	Celotex1Co	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
26	20	Central Aguirre (1½f)	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
87	35	Central Foundry	37¾	36¾	36¾	37
74	47¾	Central RR of NJ	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
107	90¾	Cerro de Pasco (6)	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
71	57½	Certain-Teed	72¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
28¾	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
118¼	101	Champion P & F (1)	35	34¾	34¾	35
27¾	17	Champion pf (6)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
81	51	Chesapeake&Ord (3)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
2¾	1¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	88	88	88	88
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4	1¾	Chi & Ot W pf (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
13¾	2¾	ChiMil & St P (h)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
4¾	2¾	ChiMil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
12¾	4¾	Chi & Western (h)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
4¾	2¾	Chic N'west pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
46¾	44¾	Chi Pneu Tool	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
3	1¾	ChiPneu T pf (3½g)	22½	22	22	22
2¾	1¾	Chi RI & P (h)	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
3¾	2¾	Chi RI & P pf (h)	6	6	6	6
20½	17¾	ChiRI&Pac 7% (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
14¾	7	Chicksha Cot Q	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
51	25	Childs Company	21	21	21	21
22	15	Chile Copper (1)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
22	15½	Chile Exp (12b)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
15½	10¾	Chrysler (5g)	120	119½	119½	119½
22	14½	Cities Ice & Fuel (3)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
27½	16¼	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	32	32	32	32
63¾	41	Cleve El I pf (4½)	111	111	111	111
100½	7	Cleve Graph Br (2)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
22¾	4¼	Cluett Peabody (1†)	111	111	111	111
90¼	39½	Coca-Cola (3f)	122½	122	122½	122½
64	28½	Colgate-Palm-P (1½f)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
114¾	107½	Collins & Aikman (3†)	116½	116½	116½	116½
48	28¾	Collins & A pf (7)	111	111	111	111
28¾	21	Colo Fuel & Iron	1	1	1	1
39¾	30½	Colo Southern	44	44	44	44
16¾	6	Colo & So 1pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
106½	30½	Columbia Gas (.40b)	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¼
30½	16¾	Columbia G pf A (6)	104	104	104	104
31	16¾	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
39½	24¾	Columbia Pic pf vtc	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
64¾	44¾	Columbia Py (2.50)	54	54	54	54
64¾	44¾	Col, Hbsd C Vtc (2f)	54	54	54	54
24¾	14½	Comm Credit (2†)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
24¾	14½	Comm Invest Tr (4½)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
107	90¾	Comm Solvents (.80f)	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
82	50¾	Commwlth & Sou	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
15	6¾	Commwlth & S pf (3)	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
15	6¾	Conde Nast Pub	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
136	106	Congoleum-Nairn (1.60f)	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
104	88½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	185½	184¾	184¾	185½
136	106	Consol Cigar	93½	92¾	93½	93½
18	8¾	Consol Coal pref ww (6½)	98¾	96	96	96¾
27¾	19¼	Consol Edison (1.40)	146	146	146	146½
108¾	92¾	Consol Film Ind	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
11½	7¾	Consol Film pf (8)	25¼	24¾	25	25
70¾	52¾	Consol Oil (.60)	101	101	101	
2	2	Consol Oil pf (4g)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	7¾	Consol Retail (h)	64½	63	63	64¾
7¾	4¼	Consol Rtl pf (6)	15¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	24	Consol Textile (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
55¾	28	Consol Theatres	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
29	14½	Container (1.40f)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
36¾	14½	Container A (.80f)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
33¾	22	Contl Baking (.60)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
		Contl Baking pf (8g)	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
		Contl Can (3f)	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
		Contl Diamond (.80f)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
		Contl Ins (3f)	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
		Contl Oil (1†)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
		Contl Steel (1)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
		Copper Range (1)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
		Corn Exchange (.80f)	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
		Corn Prod (2)	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
		Corn Prod pf (7)	170	170	170	170

—D—

107	52	Deere & Co	105	102½	103½	104¼
107½	107	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	108	108	108	
33½	19½	Delaw & Hudson	39¾	38½	38½	38¾
23¼	14¾	Del Lack (4b)	43¾	42¾	42¾	43½
153	138	Detroit Edison (4†)	17?¾	16¾	16¾	17½
11¾	4	Detroit & Mack	148	148	148	
21¾	12	Detroit & Mack pf	10	10	10	147
63	42	Devoe & Ray A (3†)	10	10	10	8¾
40½	30¼	Diamond Match (¼†)	30	30	30	16½
25	19	Dixie Vortex (1½)	60½	60	60½	
34¾	18½	Distillers Co Seag	32½	21¾	31¾	32¾
95½	83½	Distillers pf ww (6)	20¾	20¾	20¾	
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2†)	27¾	27	27	27
12¾	7¾	Dominion Stores	83½	83	83	83½
82¼	50¾	Douglas A	50	49½	50	50½
51	39	Dresser A (3b)	10½	10¾	10¾	10½
8¾	4¾	Duluth So Shore	71¾	69¼	70½	68¾
186¾	122	Dunhill Inter	50	50	50	
136½	129	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	1	1	1	
116	111¾	du Pont deb (6)	174½	173½	172½	174½
		Duquesne Lt pf (5)	134	134	134	134

—E—

12¾	8¼	Eastern Roll Mill	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5†)	172½	172	172	172
168	152	Eastman Kod pf (6)	160½	160½	160½	162
15¾	8¾	Eaton Mfg (2†)	35¾	35	35	33¾
47½	30¾	Edingon Schild	17	13½	12¾	13
17¾	10	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40†)	82	81½	81¾	80¾
7¾	6¼	Elec Boat (.60b)	40¾	39¼	39½	40¼
27¾

Business and Industry

Productive Activity Gains 55 P. C. From 1933 Low Point

Commerce and Finance

Loans to Farmers Under FCA Agency Above $500,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farmers have borrowed over $500,000,000 through the co-operative production credit system under the Farm Credit Administration, according to an announcement by William I. Myers, governor of the FCA. The production credit system started less than three years ago and more than 574,000 loans have been made to farmers to grow crops and raise livestock in this period. The loans averaged about $870.

W. W. Alexander, deputy administrator of the Resettlement Administration, also made known at this time that debts of 45,263 farmers have been reduced by $36,902,332 in the last 15 months in which the agency's voluntary farm debt adjustment program has been in operation. Through the operation of adjustments committees in the field, farmer creditors scaled down the indebtedness of these farmers from $144,102,489 to $107,201,167, a cut of 25.6 per cent.

Loans Up for Third Year

Production credit associations operating under supervision of the FCA increased their business for the third consecutive year, according to Governor Myers. A total of 552 associations lent farmers $203,000,000 in the first 11 months of this year, compared with $176,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1935.

The largest amount was lent in the Pacific Northwest, more than $93,000,000 being advanced in Montana, Washington, Oregon and Idaho for the three years. The Pacific Southwest was second in the amount of loans but farmer patrons of the association were most numerous in the South Atlantic States and in the tier of North Central States including Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and North Dakota, according to Governor Myers.

He said the farmer-operated production credit system had grown most rapidly in areas where agricultural recovery from the depression had been most pronounced.

Borrow in Recovery Periods

"This tends to disprove a popular notion that farmers patronize co-operative enterprises only in times of financial difficulty," Governor Myers said. "The production credit associations in the South and some of the western states attracted a heavy volume of business from the very first, due to the scarcity of commercial bank credit in those areas; but since then, production credit financing in other sections of the country has grown steadily.

"While these short-term lending co-operatives have placed on a cash-credit basis thousands of farmers who formerly bought on time or were recipients of government-seed loans, the outstanding factor of their development over the last two years has been the adherence of substantial farmers attracted by the proved record of production-credit service."

Standard Oil, N. J. Negotiating to Sell Argentine Property

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the largest foreign oil company operating in Argentina, announced it was negotiating for sale of its Argentine properties to the Government.

The company said Argentine regulations giving the Government oil company monopolistic control over imports made it impossible to continue working on a "commercial basis."

The Standard Oil has millions of dollars invested in Argentina, including wells in Salta Province and elsewhere, a large refinery at Campana on the Parana River and distribution stations throughout the nation. It uses pipelines, railways and river tankers to carry the crude oil to the refineries.

Newspaper 'Ads' Rise 9.9 P. C. in November

NEW YORK (AP)—Newspaper advertising linage in November showed a gain of 9.9 per cent over November, 1935, the Printers' Ink index showed. The increase over October of this year amounted to 0.6 per cent after adjustment for seasonal variations.

The general index for the advertising field indicated an increase of 14.7 per cent over November last year and 1.4 per cent over October.

Pennsylvania Co. Reduces Interest Rates on Savings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

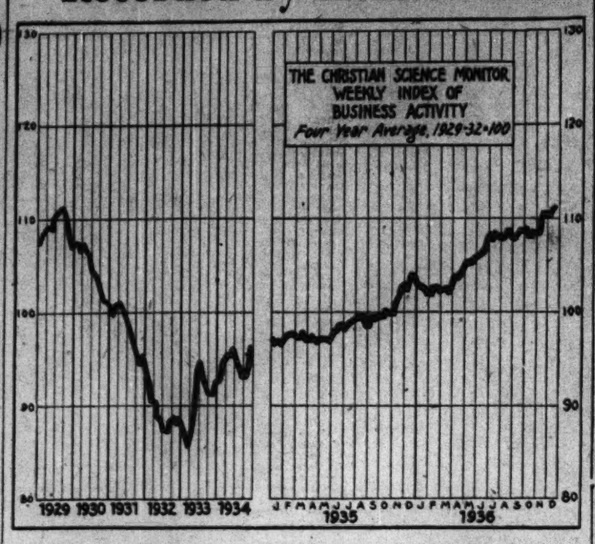
PHILADELPHIA—Further reductions in interest rates on savings accounts in Philadelphia banks is indicated by an announcement from the big Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, that its rates will be cut on Jan. 1.

On that date the Pennsylvania Company will begin to pay only 1½ per cent on amounts up to $1000. On the next $4000 the interest rate will be reduced to 1 per cent, and on amounts from $5000 to $10,000 it will be only ½ per cent. No interest at all will be paid on anything over $10,000.

Other commercial banks and trust companies are expected to take similar action, but it is understood that the large mutual institutions will only reduce their interest rate from 3 to 2½ per cent. The Savings Fund Society of Germantown, however, is expected to continue the present 3 per cent rate.

Editorial comment on the reductions has stressed the fact that the current rate on home mortgages remains 6 per cent.

Further Rise in Business Recorded by Monitor Index



A further rise in general business activity was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. From 111.0 on Dec. 12 the index advanced to 111.6 on Dec. 19. This compares with 104.0 on Dec. 21, 1935.

Miscellaneous freight-car loadings, which showed a slight increase over the previous week's figures contrary to the usual seasonal decline, scored a sharp advance on an adjusted basis. Electric power production likewise moved contra-seasonally, but in the opposite direction. Power output declined from the record-breaking peak of 2,278,303,000 kilowatt hours for the preceding week to 2,274,508,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Dec. 19. Bank debits increased both in the reported and adjusted data.

Automobile production declined sharply during the week "handicapped by the strike situation and the holiday season," Cram's Reports stated. Output dropped to 76,989 units compared with 121,038 in the previous week. Although settlement of labor difficulties in important sections of the industry was effected in the early part of the week, the prolongation of the glass strike continues to threaten motorcar production. The automobile industry's opposition to the closed shop, the main issue of the strike, makes immediate settlement somewhat doubtful.

Production of steel ingots also dropped sharply last week due to the Christmas holiday. Estimates of operations indicate a decline of over 10 points from the level of around 80 per cent for the preceding week. Except for the threatening conditions in the automobile industry, the prospects are for a continuance of the recent high rate of production and shipments to meet the heavy backlog of orders. New buying has dropped off but there are inquiries from the railroads.

Last minute buying of Christmas gifts boosted sales in some sections to levels above 1929. Retail sales for the country as a whole were from 5 to 12 per cent above a week ago and from 10 to 25 per cent ahead of 1935, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Further increases in commodity prices were recorded, but there is growing apprehension over the outcome of the speculative boom. The National Association of Purchasing Agents, in a report of its business committee, sees the need for caution, pointing out that the best buying levels in many commodities markets have already been passed.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Dec. 19.* 1936	Dec. 12. 1936	Dec. 21. 1935
Combined index	111.6	111.0	104.0
Bk debits outside NYC	97.9	97.2	88.1
Elec power prod	123.0	132.8	118.0
Misc car loadings	106.1	103.1	98.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After the shake-out in the market over the week end, when the Interstate Commerce Commission refused the railroads their surcharges, the stock market recovered slowly until the 3 o'clock bell on Thursday sent brokers and traders back to their offices for the parties that were celebrating another "best since—" year as far down Wall and Broad streets as the tones of Trinity Church could be heard through the frosty air of Christmas Eve.

Though the industrials made up their losses, the rails by no means did so. Rail equipments did not suffer seriously. Prospects of success for the rails in the hearings to begin Jan. 6 were considered small, and the Street was quite surprised by the news that the preseht transcontinental rates will be allowed to stand. The copper shares were strong on news of another increase in the red metal, from 11 to 11¾ cents, but the best reaction was registered by the higher-cost producers. Oils were strong on hopes of an increase in crude in January, though not of as much as had been anticipated.

See Slight Recession

A slight business recession in the first quarter is rather generally expected. One reason is Congress. Another is labor troubles. Another is increased raw material and payroll costs, which are expected to affect first-quarter earnings more than first-quarter gross revenues.

Some traders say the market has already been discounting these bearish possibilities for some time, industrials having been in a down market since early November, rails since mid-October. There seems a general expectation that the cross currents of year-end tax selling and switching will give a favorable market this week but that it will mean little as to the trend.

Government bonds continued down ward. Principal reason is probably the "sterilization" announcement, canceling the possibility of further increase in excess reserves due to gold imports. Reports that Holland is accumulating dollars have caused some skeptics to amuse themselves with the possibility that the first assignment of the new Treasury Fund for Throwing Incoming Gold into the Wastebasket will be to pay out gold, just as there was a slight outflow of gold near the beginning of 1936 ($16,600,000 net went out in February).

Another reason is, of course, the preparation of the banks for the possible increase in reserve requirements in late January. This expectation persists despite the sterilization announcement, and despite the possibility that inflationary forces in Congress will object to credit-control operations at this stage (as at all stages) of the business cycle.

Window Dressing

Still another reason is of course the annual window-dressing of the banks preparatory to year-end statements, while there is also reported a fairly consistent unloading of bonds taken in exchange for maturing issues in the December 15 financing, together with some selling from the inevitable free riders.

The general weakening of the gilt-edged market, and hardening of short-term rates, brought a little difficulty into the new issues market, and despite the small volume of offerings during the week, some of the issues proved to have been overvalued and dropped below the issuing price. For this reason the volume of offerings this week is expected to be even smaller than last, and no substantial volume of new offerings is now expected until the mystery is resolved of whether the Reserve Board will really put reserve requirements up the last notch.

Incidentally, the point has been raised that the law only allows the Board to raise reserve requirements to double the amount required on the date the Banking Act of 1935 went into effect. This is not the same as doubling the reserve ratio, by at least $1,000,000,000. In mid-1935 the member banks' required reserves were about $2,500,000,000. Present requirements are about $4,600,000,000, leaving a margin of only about $500,000,000 instead of $1,500,000,000.

See Tighter Money Rates

Despite the many loop-holes, caveats, exceptions, and political objections being made or likely soon to be made to the Administration's present self-appointed task of making money tighter while still keeping it as easy as ever, the crowd in the Street who expect interest rates to turn the long cycle upward from here on has been considerably enlarged in the last month. This is not to include those well-known economists who have acquired such a habit of predicting the turn in the money market that they are bound to be right sooner or later.

Nor is it to say that there is any strong opinion in the Street that the Administration's efforts to tighten money will slow down a coming inflation, for the opinion persists that official efforts in this direction are likely to be about as effective as watering the lawn in order to prevent dust storms. However, some bankers are seriously considering that the slight tightening of short-term rates which is already a fact may be a harbinger of better days for the investor in high-grade obligations.

Commodity spots and futures continue upward. Rubber passed 21 cents and bears are praying that the East Indian natives will not get lazy now that the Dutch Government has increased the pittance they receive for their rubber. Sugar appears likely to break out of a narrow trading range, probably on the upside. Cocoa and hides continued upward. The further uprush in wheat came too late in the week to be reflected in Wall Street, which was a deserted canyon on Saturday.

New Investment Firm Is Opened at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The formation of the investment company, Thompson, Davis & Phipps, Inc., was announced. Offices are located at 120 La Salle street, Chicago.

The principals of the new company are C. Harold Thompson, president; Donald W. Davis, vice-president, and William F. Phipps, secretary and treasurer, all of whom were associated formerly with Max McGraw & Co., Inc.

Trade Estimated At Only 25 P. C. Less Than Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There has been a recovery in trade as a whole from the low point in March, 1933, to within 25 per cent of estimated normal activity, according to the monthly business survey of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Productive activity has advanced more rapidly than the total volume of trade," the report continued. "Production has regained roughly 55 per cent of the depression decline, and now stands at a point about 12 per cent below the estimated normal level. Recovery has been least impressive in the financial field, where issuance of new securities is still lagging behind improvement in production and distribution."

Output of producers' goods has recovered 58 per cent of the 1929-1932 decline, the board said, while recovery in consumers' goods has amounted to 54.3 per cent of the drop for the same period.

"It has often been stated," the report pointed out, "that no lasting recovery could be expected until the producers' goods industries caught up with the improvement in the consumer goods' field. This has now occurred and the result is a better balanced recovery. No longer can the cyclical rise be characterized as a 'consumers' goods' recovery."

Total building awards in the first 11 months of 1936, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, amounted to $2,475,806,000. This compared with $1,880,400,000 in the corresponding months of 1935 and with a low of $1,256,700,000 for the entire year of 1933.

The motor industry has made extremely rapid progress, the survey continued. Total output of trucks and passenger cars in the United States and Canada in 1936 is expected to approximate 4,565,000, a gain of about 11 per cent over 1935.

Railroad traffic has risen impressively during 1936, with total freight loadings for the first forty-nine weeks 14.1 per cent greater than in 1935, while net operating income of all Class I railroads increased 32.2 per cent.

Gold Stocks Reach New High; Excess Reserves Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reflecting in part Christmas currency demands, member bank excess reserves were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have dropped off $170,000,000 to $1,880,000,000 for the week ended Dec. 23.

After the holiday season a portion of the money now in circulation will return to the banks, swelling excess reserves to around $2,300,000,000.

Reserves provide the basis for credit expansion and are being watched carefully by the Reserve Board, which may exercise control powers to prevent a "runaway" credit inflation.

To tie up part of these loanable funds, the board could order an increase in reserves required to be held behind deposits. Whether this action will be taken depends upon effects of the Treasury's new program for "sterilizing" gold imports and general credit conditions after the first of the year.

During the week ended Dec. 23, the reserves said, currency in circulation increased $128,000,000 to $6,680,000,000 or $689,000,000,000 over the same week last year.

At a new high of $11,229,000, monetary gold stock increased $7,000,000 over the previous week and $1,114,000,000 over the same week last year.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Dec. 23 was $2,507,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000, compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $12,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

New Lumber Orders Increase in Volume

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported new business received by the lumber industry during the week ended December 12 was more than 50 per cent greater than production or shipments.

For the fifth consecutive week, reported new business increased compared with the preceding week. Production and shipments are still restricted by the maritime strike, the association said.

Production during the week at 587 mills totaled 199,787,000 feet; shipments, 198,511,000 feet, and booked new orders, 304,597,000 feet.

Revised figures for the preceding week were mills 601; production, 205,039,000 feet; shipments, 207,843,000 feet; orders, 291,102,000 feet.

On Dec. 12 the industry stood at 55 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 56 per cent of 1929 shipments.

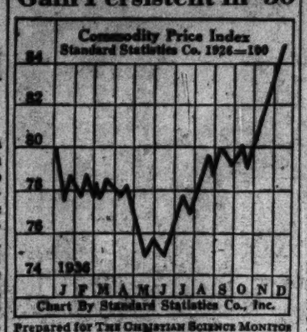
Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

ture, does not make the estimate particularly helpful.

Insurance, of course, does not require successful planning; otherwise there would be no need for insurance, the scheme being a tacit confession that planned agriculture is impossible. For insurance is intended to protect the farmer against unforeseen risks. To be successful—i. e., remain solvent as a scheme—insurance, however, depends upon the mathematics of probability, coupled with a large body of experience and a means of measurement. None of these desiderata is available. Therefore the approach of the committee on crop insurance is praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that there will be no attempt to restore all-risk insurance in the bill that will undoubtedly be offered this coming session.

Commodity Price Gain Persistent in '36



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The accompanying chart indicates the persistence of the increase in prices this year, and it requires no great insight into the future to determine that further advances are probable.

Speculative buying in anticipation of higher commodity prices has not been witnessed on a large scale for many years except during the brief inflationary boom of 1933, but the current rising trend of prices is obviously influencing buyers in almost every line of business to anticipate their actual wants much further in advance than formerly.

This means the carrying of larger inventories, a policy which for many companies necessitates increased banking accommodations.

Marks and Barter System Outlined In U. S.-German Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Means by which certain German-American trade can be carried on with the use of "blocked" marks and barter without becoming subject to additional duties were outlined by the Treasury Department.

(Blocked marks are German funds owned by Americans and other foreigners in bank deposits in Germany which can be used only for certain limited purposes permitted by the Government and cannot be removed from the country.)

The common practice of using blocked marks in German-American trade was stopped by mutual consent when the Treasury, on June 4, 1936, imposed "countervailing" duties on German imports financed by marks bought at discount.

These duties were designed to offset the advantages gained through the discounts.

They were removed on Aug. 14, 1936, when the German Government enacted a law prohibiting the use of blocked marks in conflict with United States customs laws.

The Treasury action was a clarification of those laws.

State Department officials said the Treasury action may remove some of the German-American trade difficulties, but that, until its practical effects were demonstrated, it should not be overestimated.

The Treasury, they said, was not pointing toward practical trade accomplishments, but was defining the tariff law.

Senator Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said a broad vista of German-American trade could not be opened until the German Government relaxed its grip on currencies and permitted a freer flow of international exchange.

Service Says Price Rise Is Justified

With the spectacular advances in many commodities during November and December the average price level has been lifted nearly 4 per cent, the United Business Service reports, an increase almost as great as the entire gain in prices from January, 1935, to the autumn of 1936.

The United Service takes the position that the current rise in commodity prices is justified by the improved statistical position in most items. It points out that supplies have been decreasing rapidly, with consumption being stepped up to the best level since 1929. Heavy accumulation of raw materials by foreign countries for war needs has caused a drain on inventories. Food supplies have been kept low because of the severe drought of last summer.

Increased Railroad Rates Now Effective

WASHINGTON (AP) — Increased railroad rates on all coast-to-coast freight have become effective.

The increases were proposed in tariff schedules filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago, to become effective unless the commission orders otherwise.

Commission officials expressed belief the new rates would offset losses caused by termination of freight surcharges on Dec. 31.

The transcontinental railroads cut their rates in a war with the intercoastal ship lines.

Shipbuilding in Scotland Increases During 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scot.—Shipbuilding in the four large Scottish shipbuilding districts has shown increased activity throughout 1936. During November eight vessels aggregating 38,640 tons gross were launched on the Clyde.

This brought the total for 11 months to 92 vessels of 283,622 tons, the highest figure since 1930. Output from the other three districts was 21 ships of 28,000 tons on the Forth, 11 ships from the Tay of 25,248 tons, and eight ships from Aberdeen.

Since early in September, too, 60 ships and more than 100 sets of marine engines have been placed on the order books. The orders in November included a new Anchor line passenger vessel and a new motor liner of 11,000 tons.

Steel Operations Decline Sharply Due to Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations declined sharply during the past week, due to the Christmas holiday, but producers expect to operate this week at recent high levels, according to the magazine Steel.

"In comparison with the heavy buying earlier this month," the publication added, "new business at present is light, but moderate purchasing has been reported at the higher prices for preferential deliveries.

"Requests are still numerous for coverage in plates, shapes and reinforcing bars where protections are being granted for specific and identified building jobs with the bid closing dates in January."

The industry's national operations rate declined to 68 per cent of capacity. Wheeling district operations were down 4 points to 88 per cent; Cleveland, 10 to 68; Buffalo, 37 to 47; Birmingham, 2 to 74; Pittsburgh, 13 to 67; Eastern Pennsylvania, 3 to 47½; Youngstown, 11 to 68; Detroit, 3 to 92, and Chicago, 13 to 64.

Steel said the Interstate Commerce Commission's refusal to extend emergency freight rate surcharges beyond Jan. 1 would result in the lowering of charges on finished steel by a range of one-half cent to two cents per 110 pounds.

"On iron ore the surcharge of 8.96 cents a gross ton will be lifted," it said. "On coal 3 to 10 cents a net ton will be saved.

"On pig iron the present 7 per cent surcharge with a maximum of 25 cents a ton will be eliminated.

"On shipments directly created by the steel industry it is estimated savings will accrue at the rate of about $12,000,000 a year."

From the standpoint of carriers' equipment programs, and steel, at this time it is difficult to estimate the over-all effect of the loss of the $115,000,000 annual revenue provided by the surcharges.

Pittsburgh pig iron producers will increase prices of all grades 50 cents a ton effective Jan. 1 and other districts will probably follow, the magazine said. Pig iron prices generally were advanced $1 a ton effective Dec. 1:

"Output of ingots in the last quarter of 1936," it continued, "will exceed that of the corresponding months of 1929. In October and November of 1929 the industry produced 8,024,675 gross tons of ingots and in the same months this year 8,882,413 tons."

Year 1936 Hailed by Bank Most Encouraging Since Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1936 has been the most notable period for business since the beginning of the depression, and the year is closing with general prospects more favorable than at the end of any recent year, declares the Guaranty Trust Company in its monthly review of business and finance.

"The principal economic problem that faces the country as it enters 1937 is that of possible overexpansion in the field of money and credit," the survey continues.

Number of "Ifs"

"If the public finances can be promptly placed on a sound basis, if the problem of credit control can be satsfactorily solved, and if effective co-operation can be maintained between government and business, there is ground for the confidence with which business in general apparently views the outlook for continued recovery.

"Not only has the general level of activity during 1936 been the highest in six years, but for the first time since the beginning of the depression the trend has been strongly upward throughout the year, with only minor interruptions.

"Tangible increases in industrial output and in trade volume have been accompanied by an equally pronounced gain in business confidence. Sufficient evidence of this is found in the movement of security prices, which have been strong almost throughout the year. Commodity prices have also shown increasing buoyancy.

Home Building Rises

"One of the striking and encouraging features of the year's business record has been the progress shown by the durable goods industries. This not only has swelled the total volume of industrial output and employment, but has also contributed to a better balance in the country's general economic structure.

"Particularly favorable is the expansion that has been reported in recent months in residential building, a branch of industry that has been very severely affected by the depression, has been comparatively slow in recovering and is believed to represent, in greater degree than any other single factor, the key to a definite and satisfactory solution of the unemployment problem.

"Unemployment, as far as can be judged from the rather meager statistical evidence, remains at the end of the year, as it was at the beginning, the most crucial question facing the country."

Commodity Prices Advance Further In December 19 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices rose in the week ended Dec. 19, for the eighth consecutive week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced. The bureau's index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 83.7, compared with 83.4 the preceding week and 80.4 a year ago.

Index numbers of wholesale prices for the last three weeks, and also for the week ended Dec. 21, 1935, are as follows:

	Dec. 19. 1936	Dec. 12. 1936	Dec. 5. 1936	Dec. 21. 1935
All commodities	83.7	83.4	83.0	80.4
Farm products	87.7	87.3	86.7	77.3
Foods	85.1	84.8	84.8	85.3
Hides and leather products	100.5	99.8	99.4	96.2
Textile products	75.7	75.2	74.6	72.7
Fuel and lighting	77.5	77.5	77.6	75.7
Metals and metal products	88.8	88.4	88.0	86.2
Building materials	89.2	88.7	88.4	85.2
Chemicals and drugs	85.4	84.2	83.3	80.2
Housefurnishing goods	84.3	84.3	84.0	83.2
Miscellaneous	74.4	74.1	74.1	67.5

The highest point reached in the first eleven months of the year was 82.6 on Nov. 28; the lowest, 78.1, on May 16. In 1935 the highest average was 81, on Sept. 21; the lowest, 77.9, on Jan. 5.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DIVIDEND NO. 191

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1937, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 9, 1937.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, December 22, 1936.

EATON & HOWARD

INCORPORATED

Investment Managers

Boston

One Federal St. Boston

Russ Building San Francisco

TEXTILE REVIVAL

Is it Permanent?

With New England's textile industry booming for the first time since the early '20s, the question is asked on every hand, Is the improvement permanent, or merely the favorable phase of a two-year cycle?

In order to seek out the answer, the BOSTON NEWS BUREAU, New England's only daily business and financial newspaper, will publish on December 30 a study of the extraordinary textile recovery, together with a detailed inquiry into its causes, with an especial view to their permanency. This study—by no means the conventional year-end review—*will be of a type not attempted before.* Prepared by a staff of writers intimately in touch with textile developments over many years, it will search out and analyze fundamental trends as they apply to the textile industries and the principal companies therein. It will embrace the following points:

A History of Cotton Manufacturing in New England

The Present Improved Situation

The Woolen and Worsted Industry

Rayon, Vigorous Newcomer

Description of Leading Cotton and Woolen Companies

Industry Reference Data

Thus in considerable detail this special textile survey will search into the near term and more distant future of New England's biggest industry. The findings will be of great permanent value to those engaged in cotton and woolen manufacturing, and equally to bankers, investors and the many others doing business in the most compactly populated section of the country, with its firmly established industries, its large savings deposits and its high per capita wealth.

Boston News Bureau

30 Kilby Street

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON NEWS BUREAU
30 Kilby St.
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

I enclose seven cents for which please mail me a copy of your Textile Issue of December 30.

Name .....

Address .....

Gridiron Coaches and College Officials Gather for Meeting in New York

Few Changes Expected In Playing Code

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Unless their discussion of the controversial pass-interference rule leads to changes, the nation's football coaches, opening their annual convention today, don't expect any major alterations in the gridiron game for next season.

Bill Cowell, permanent secretary-treasurer of the American Football Coaches Association, said there may be a "few" new regulations, but he didn't foresee any important changes unless the pass-interference controversy came to a head.

"However," he added, "we ourselves don't know yet what our rules committee will recommend to the national rules committee in February, so there's no way of telling what, if any, changes will be made."

Opened Last Night

The National Collegiate Athletic Association meeting coincidentally with the coaches—and three other organizations governing college sports, opened last night with a closed council meeting.

Subsidization of athletics, a perennial bugaboo in a return engagement, will get its chance on the convention floor tomorrow. College presidents are to give their viewpoints on the topic, "Are Our Inter-Collegiate Athletics to Remain Amateur?"

A comparatively new organization, the Association of College Track Coaches of America, plans expansion throughout the country. According to meeting-room gossip, the cinderpath pilots intend to include just about every major coach in the country.

Ask For Viewpoint

The football coaches will give over one entire season to the pass-interference penalty. On Tuesday, coaches, officials and sports writers will be asked for their viewpoints in an open meeting. With the material thus gathered, the association's rules committee will decide whether to suggest a change to the national group.

As is the custom, Harry Kipke, Michigan coach, will be elevated from the association's first vice-presidency to the presidency, now held by Tuss McLaughry of Brown. For this reason, the coaches generally don't believe Kipke will be ousted at Michigan, as has been rumored.

Two other organizations, in addition to the football and track coaches and the N. C. A. A., round out the week's meetings. Both the college physical education association and the sportsmanship brotherhood, also allied with college sports, open conventions today.

Paul Runyan Picks All-Club Golf Team

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 28 (AP)—Paul Runyan, dapper White Plains, N. Y., professional, yesterday nominated Harry Cooper and Willie Macfarlane as the golfers with the best all-round game.

Runyan also selected a 13-place, "all club" team, composed of the following:

Driver, Jimmy Thomson; Brassie, Harry Cooper; Spoon, Willie Macfarlane; No. 1, 2 and 3 iron, Denny Shute; No. 4 iron, Henry Picard; No. 5 iron, Willie Macfarlane; No. 6, 7 and 8 iron, John Revolta; sand-trap, Gene Sarazen; putter, Horton Smith.

College Chess Results

Columbia 2½, Seth Low 1½.
C. C. N. Y. 3, Brooklyn 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
Now Showing
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
in
"STOWAWAY"
with ROBERT YOUNG—ALICE FAYE—EUGENE PALLETTE—HELEN WESTLEY
EXTRA—March of Time, Latest Issue

SHUBERT— TONIGHT 8:15
American Premiere - Prior to New York
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
Dennis KING Helen CLEASON Ernest TRUEX
in
Franz Lehar's New Operetta
FREDERIKA
Evgs.: Except Dec. 31: 55c to $3.30. Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. and New Year's Mat. 55c to $2.75. New Year's Eve. $1.10 to $4.40.

BOSTON
OPERA HOUSE By Popular Demand
TONIGHT 8:30
700 Orchestra Seats $1.10
ENTIRE CAST AND PRODUCTION INTACT FROM SHUBERT THEATRE
BLOSSOM TIME
Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music
Evgs. 55c to $1.10 (Few Seats at $1.65.) Wed. and Sat. Mats 55c to $1.10. New Year's Eve 55c to $3.30. (Seats also on sale at SHUBERT AND PLYMOUTH box offices.) Midnight Performance New Year's Eve.

STATE — ORPHEUM
2—FIRST RUNS—2
Marlene Dietrich Charles Boyer
"GARDEN OF ALLAH"
in Technicolor
ALSO: "COME CLOSER FOLKS"

NEW YORK, N. Y.
LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Hit
CENTER Theatre 48th St. and 6 Av. New York City
Evgs. 8:30—$1 to $3.85. Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20, Sat.—55c to $2.75

Snow Sports - - - —By Pap'

MISS ELLIS-AYR SMITH —NATIONAL COMBINED AND DOWNHILL SKI CHAMPION
ROY MIKKELSON
NATIONAL SKI JUMPING CHAMPION 1933-35 HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE 1936 OLYMPIC TEAM
INTEREST IN WINTER SPORTS, AND SKIING IN PARTICULAR, HAS SHOWN AN AMAZING GROWTH IN THE PAST YEAR OR TWO
ONE INSTRUCTOR INSISTS YOU CAN LEARN TO SKI IN A COUPLE OF HOURS.
Pap
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Northeastern Is Hopeful Of Its Hockey Prospects

With St. Anselm tucked away in the victory column, 9-0, Northeastern's hockey team, under the capable tutelage of its new coach, Herb Gallagher, former Husky star and captain, is looking forward to next Saturday night when Boston College is encountered in a New England College Conference League game on Arena ice.

Right now Coach Gallagher is extremely optimistic over the season's prospects and feels certain that his team will be no setup for any of the scheduled opponents.

"We expect to lose a game now and then," Gallagher said, "but the team that beats us will know that it has been in a hockey game. There is still plenty of work to be done, but regardless of the fact that the boys have had to report for practice before the sun rises there has been a noticeable enthusiasm at these workouts. I am more than satisfied at the progress made to date."

In the Huskies' hockey captain, Johnny Bialek from Ipswich, Northeastern has, according to Gallagher, one of the fastest skaters in New England college circles.

"Bialek isn't a finished hockey player yet," Gallagher pointed out. "He lacks finesse, but he is willing to learn and has been showing improvement daily." The Husky coach played with the Boston Olympics after Northeastern's season closed last year, and will work out again with them this year.

Combining with Bialek on the first line is Ed Grogan of Quincy, center, and Robert Fielding of Brighton, left wing. This line is a smart combination. Fielding has improved considerably over last year and is a good stick handler. Grogan has shown ability at setting up plays for his mates.

The Huskies' second line is composed of Leo Geary of Newton at center, Louis Ricci of Boston, veteran right winger, and John Metherall of Wollaston on the left flank. Gallagher calls this his defensive line. Ralph Johnson of Newburyport at left wing, Wilmot Decker of Greenwood, center, and Cliff Smith of Dedham at right wing, make up the third line.

On the defense Northeastern has two Arlington boys in the personages of Howard Sessler and John Byrne. Both of them are sophomores and natural skaters. As yet they haven't learned the art of effective body checking, but Coach Gallagher expects this will come with experience. Alexander Fraser of Milton, veteran, is considered the best defenseman on the squad. He is a "homemade" player and has had to work hard in order to gain recognition. He has little offensive ability.

In goal the Huskies have Karol Krystyan from East Boston. Pressing him for first string position is Frank Hazlewood from Mattapan. Hazlewood is a sophomore and has come fast during the past two weeks and may edge Krystyan from a starting job before the season ends.

That the Huskies are fortunate in having Gallagher as their coach is substantiated by his past record as a hockey player. While playing three years at Northeastern he also put in a full season with the Boston Olympics.

In 1935 he went to England and played with the Kensington Corinthians in the National Amateur League. Gallagher said, in his opinion, that the hockey played in this league was the fastest he had ever competed in, since most of the players are Canadians.

Due to labor difficulties in England all of the American players were barred from competing in the National Amateur League. Gallagher then went to Austria as trainer and coach of the Austrian Olympic Club with headquarters in Klagenfurt. He traveled all over the Continent with this team. According to Gallagher the Austrians are good skaters and puck handlers, but depend upon sheer power rather than craftiness to score goals.

"I began to miss America," Gallagher said, "and decided it was time to come home. When I arrived home I found that this opportunity was open and decided to take it. It gives me a chance to keep active in hockey and at the same time complete my law study."

Old Hockey Star In New Skating Role at Garden

Everett McGowan is probably the best all-round ice man in America. A great champion speed skater, a professional hockey player and now one of the world's famous fancy and acrobatic skaters, McGowan will appear in the big Boston Garden Ice Carnival, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 6 and 7.

Nearly 20 years ago McGowan was the national and international speed skate champion at all distances and some of his world's records still stand. One year before the 1920 Olympic Games he turned professional and in a series of match races against the outstanding stars of the world, scored many notable victories over the leading pro stars.

Professional hockey was McGowan's next ice sport, and for six years he was a defense man in the Pacific Coast League in western Canada. McGowan played for Vancouver. He was signed by the New York Rangers for the first year that hockey was at Madison Square Garden.

But McGowan deserted hockey that winter for fancy skating, and in the third branch of ice sport immediately became an international star. His partner on the ice is Ruth Mack, whom McGowan whirls in a spectacular series of airplane spins that climax their pair skating number.

In the Garden Ice Carnival the McGowan and Mack airplane number employs a group of skating girls with glider wings, accompanied by sound and scenic effects. Another spectacular bit is their Apache dance on skates. They have just finished a five [illegible] at the Texas Centennial.

This famous pair are but two of the 50 all-professional, all-stars, headed by Roy Shipstad and Bess Ehrhardt, who will combine single and pair skating, together with ballets, comedy and novelty numbers, all presented with the scenic dressing of a Ziegfeld production, with special lighting, color, and music by Karl Rohde's orchestra, rapidly becoming famous as winter carnival musicians.

Yale Teams Took Part In 393 Sports Events

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—Yale athletic teams participated in 393 events during 1936, winning 243 of them, losing 143 and getting ties in seven contests.

Statistics announced Saturday night by the athletic association showed the Elis won "big three" championships in varsity football and baseball, but lost both to Harvard and Princeton in rowing.

The Yale varsity swimming team, no longer a member of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, completed its twelfth consecutive season without defeat. The natators won 15 meets.

Two official league championships were captured by Yale, the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association title and the Eastern Intercollegiate 150-Pound Football League crown.

The Elis were more successful against Princeton during 1936 than they were against their other "big three" rival, Harvard. They defeated Princeton in 13 varsity events, lost four and tied three.

The Yale varsity record against the Crimson was 11 victories, six defeats and three ties.

Yale varsity teams, participating in 207 events, won 126, lost 79 and tied two.

Romani Defeats Glenn Cunningham At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Archie San Romani, Kansas State Teachers flyer, defeated Glenn Cunningham, fellow Kansan, in the featured mile run of the second annual Sugar Bowl track and field meet yesterday despite a desperate finish by the world record holder.

Cunningham entered the stretch 10 yards behind San Romani, but a great closing spurt enabled him to hit the tape close behind the other Kansan.

The time of 4m. 14s. made on a rain-soaked track, was more than seven seconds off Cunningham's world record, but was two seconds under the southern mark Cunningham set last year in the Sugar Bowl.

Two 20-year-old boys from Texas Teachers College of Denton, Texas, the Rideout twins, defeated Don Lash of Indiana in the two-mile and hung up a new southern record of 9m. 3.5s.

Timing their move like experts, the Rideout boys let Lash set the pace with Blaine Rideout close on his heels. At the start of the seventh lap, Blaine rushed Lash into extending himself and then dropped out of the race. Wayne Rideout then moved up from about 10 yards in the rear, passed Lash on the last lap and won going away.

Helen Stephens, the Olympic sprinter from Fulton, Mo., spotted her field from two to 10 yards in the 100-yard event for women, but came through like a champion.

Miss Stephens was forced to literally run over several of her opponents as the narrow lanes and the crowded field caused the girls to jam up right after the start. Mary Pfister, of Ursuline College, in New Orleans, finished second and Dorothy Boucher of the Academy of Holy Angels, was third.

Sallie Core, southern champion sprinter from Covington, La., was matched in a 50-yard special event with Miss Stephens. The Missouri girl won by five yards.

Charlie Beetham, of Ohio State, pre-race favorite in the half mile, won in commanding fashion. Sam Miller and Melt Trutt, both of Indiana, finished second and third.

Marty Glickman of Syracuse won impressively over a large field in the 100-yard dash for men. Glickman crossed the tape a full yard ahead of Robert Collier of Indiana. The time of 9.9s. was considered good for the soft and squashy track.

The last race of the day, the two-mile steeplechase, which included a water jump, went to Floyd Lochner of Oklahoma. Tom Deckard of Indiana was second, and Harold Manning, unattached, third. Meet officials estimated 4000 fans watched the events.

Gray-Harper Team Wins

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP)—Bob Gray Jr. of Windsor, Ont., and W. J. Harper, Miami amateur, carded a net 63 yesterday to win their second straight pro-amateur golf tournament.

The event, which attracted 76 players, was a "warm up" for the thirteenth annual $2500 Miami open that will begin Jan. 1. Gray shot a two under par 68 and Harper helped him with four birdies. The team, which won/a similar tournament at the Miami Country Club last Sunday, had a one-stroke handicap. Gray collected $35 top prize.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago — Jesse Owens ruled ineligible for athletic competition at Ohio State University for scholastic deficiency.

Five Years Ago — Glenn Thistlethwaite resigned as head football coach at Wisconsin.

Fading Veterans Lift Canadiens In Hockey Race

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	9	3	5	42	31	21
Detroit	8	4	5	39	35	20
Boston	8	2	6	42	41	18
Chicago	2	6	9	16	30	10
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	10	2	6	48	42	22
Americans	6	3	9	39	44	15
Toronto	7	1	8	43	41	15
Montreal	5	5	7	34	39	15

Results Dec. 26

Montreal 4, Americans 3.
Boston 2, Toronto 1.

Results Dec. 27

Canadiens 5, Detroit 2.
Rangers 1, Chicago 0.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—With a little more than a third of the National Hockey League season completed, the Montreal Canadiens, a collection of supposedly fading veterans who were the circuit's "doubtful" team in November, still look the best of the lot.

The Flying Frenchmen, living up to their nickname for the first time in several years, not only increased their international division lead to seven points during the past week, but they made themselves the highest scoring team in the league. After whipping Chicago's Black Hawks, 4 to 1, on Tuesday, the Canadiens came through last night to beat the champion Detroit Red Wings, 5 to 2, before 11,462 fans.

After spotting Detroit the first goal, the Habitants gave a brilliant exhibition of skating and shooting to tie the score, then staged a second-period rush to take the lead and wind up with two more in the third frame. Aurel Joliat, the veteran of 15 seasons, set the pace with two goals and an assist.

The New York Rangers regained the lead in the American section by beating Chicago, 1 to 0, in an exciting game watched by 14,000 customers while Detroit was losing. That put them a point ahead of the Red Wings, who had forged ahead by tying Chicago Christmas night.

The international division teams failed to settle their second-place argument on Saturday when the Montreal Maroons conquered the New York Americans, 4 to 3, in overtime, and Boston's Bruins turned back the Toronto Maple Leafs, 2 to 1. These results, reversing those of Tuesday's games, again moved the Maroons up into a tie with the Leafs and Amerks.

Huskies and Pitt In Final Stages

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP)—Pittsburgh and Washington began the final stages of practice today for the twenty-second Pasadena Rose Bowl football game New Year's Day.

The Washington Huskies, led by Coach Jimmy Phelan, trotted out on Brookside field within the shadows of the huge Rose Bowl for their first practice on local soil after a week of conditioning at Santa Barbara.

Pitt remained at its Arrowhead Springs hide-out at San Bernardino. Coach Jack Sutherland, continuing to juggle around for a starting line-up, said he would bring his squad here Thursday morning and take a light workout in the bowl.

"The boys are in good shape and fine spirits, and are keenly interested in the Rose Bowl game," said the taciturn Scot mentor.

Six positions on the Pitt first string are open to speculation. The Veteran Dante Dalle Tezze and Sophomore Walter Raskonski are battling for the right guard job; Don Hensley bobbed up to contest Heinie Adams' center position; Tony Matisi rates an edge over Elmer Merkovsky at left tackle; John Chickerneo and John Michelosen seek the quarterback spot; the senior Bobby La Rue may give way to a possible reinjured leg, and Harold Stebbins for the right halfback post; and Frank Patrick, sighting a return to his fine 1935 form, is after the fullback job over Bill Stapulis.

To round out the backfield picture, Sutherland has Marshall Goldberg at left half, and Arnold Green at full, in case Stapulis or Patrick can't handle the situation.

Phelan was still a trifle mournful over the loss of Al Cruver, his second best fullback.

"We have only eight backfield men, two for each position, and if injuries go beyond the second combination we'll be sunk," he said.

The eight include Byron (By) Haines and Jimmy Cain, Elmer Logg, who should outkick anything Pitt has, Fritz Waskowitz, a fine passer, Merle Miller, Chuck Newton, Jimmy Johnston and the first string fullback, Ed Nowogroski.

International Hockey League
Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	8	6	3	44	30	22
Philadelphia	8	4	7	46	43	20
Providence	9	1	8	44	47	19
New Haven	7	3	9	43	44	16
Western Division						
Syracuse	9	3	7	65	53	21
Pittsburgh	8	3	7	48	46	18
Cleveland	2	3	10	23	41	7

Results Dec. 26

Cleveland 0, New Haven 0, overtime.
Philadelphia 3, Syracuse 2.
Springfield 6, Pittsburgh 3.

Results Dec. 27

New Haven 5, Pittsburgh 0.
Syracuse 3, Cleveland 2, overtime.
Providence 4, Philadelphia 1.

Suspended and Fined

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28 (AP)—Jean Pusie, Providence defenseman, was fined $100 and suspended for two games by Maurice Podoloff, president of the eastern division of the International American League, after an investigation here of Pusie's attack upon Referee Billy Coutu in the Rhode Island Reds - Springfield Indians game at the local arena, Christmas night.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

N. Y. Rovers 2, Hershey Bears 1.
Pittsburgh 2, New York 2.

College Football Result

Georgia Tech 13, California 7.

1936 The Year In Sports — *Track*

By Alan Gould
Associated Press Sports Editor

NEW YORK (AP)—They—meaning the boys and girls who romp about the athletic premises—rewrote the track and field records during the Olympic year of 1936.

The branches of competition calling for speedy footwork, acrobatic agility or the knack of heaving sundry implements reached their grand climax at Berlin during the first week of August. In the wholesale record-smashing by both sexes, the Olympic Games excelled even the amazing attack upon time and distance at Los Angeles four years ago. After it was all over the I. A. A. F. stamped its approval upon no fewer than 27 record-breaking or record-equaling performances, most of them achieved by American boys and girls.

Before forsaking amateur ranks, Jesse Owens of the U. S. A. registered the biggest batch of new records since Paavo Nurmi was on the loose. Ohio State's Brown Bullet captured four first places in his sprinting, hurdling and broad jumping specialties in each of three meets, including the Big Ten and N. C. A. A. championships. He lifted two National A. A. U. titles, qualified for three individual events in the Olympics and won them all, the 100, 200 and broad jump, besides anchoring the record-smashing American 400-meter relay team.

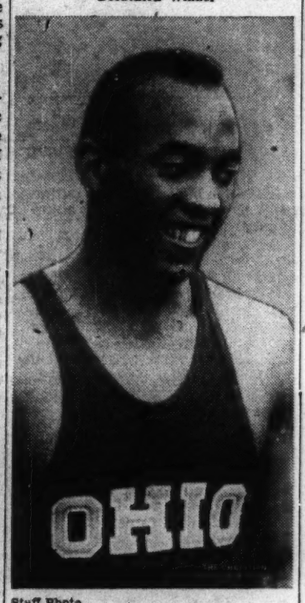
Duplicated Nurmi's Stunt

Owens duplicated Nurmi's quadruple triumph of the 1924 Olympic Games. When the record books were brought up to date, the name of Owens was added to the list eight times for his best performances in the last two years. Two technicalities, comprising a track measuring a fraction of an inch short at Chicago and a bit of tail-wind at Berlin, robbed Owens of a new world record of 10.2s. for 100 meters. Jesse was unbeaten until Ralph Metcalfe outran him at Cologne after the Olympics.

Owens contributed largely to a sweep by American negro runners of all Olympic foot races from 100 through 800 meters. Archie Williams, winner of the 400, set a new world mark of 46.1 at Chicago, displacing the supposed "perfect record" of 46.2 by Little Bill Carr in the 1932 games. Long John Woodruff, winner of the 800, startled athletic observers with the longest stride ever seen in foot racing. The expert feeling is that the University of Pittsburgh runner has the half-mile and mile records at the mercy of his space-eating form.

The year's outstanding figures otherwise included Colorado's Glenn Morris, self-tutored all-around star who twice smashed the world decathlon in his sweep of national and Olympic honors; Forrest (Spec) Towns, the limber Georgian who proved himself the world's greatest high hurdler, posted new standards of 14.1s for the 110-meter and 120-yard distances, and was clocked in the unbelievable time of 13.7 at Oslo, after the Olympics; and John Edward Lovelock, the New Zealander who romped off with the classic Olympic 1500-meter crown in the new world record time of 3m. 47.8s, a full second under Bill Bonthron's mark.

International
Glenn Morris
Decathlon Winner



Staff Photo
Jesse Owens
Sprinter and Jumper

Lash Fades Out, Returns

The biggest disappointment of the Olympics, to Americans, was the failure of Indiana's Don Lash to give the Finnish distance runners more than a passing challenge. Lash finished eighth in the 10,000, in which the Finns were 1-2-3. The American college star ran 14th, next to last, in the 5000. Prior to going abroad Lash lowered Nurmi's world outdoor two-mile record to 8:58.3 at Princeton. Back home again, the Hoosier proved king of the cross-country pack, nationally, for the third straight year.

Equally surprising was the failure of George Varoff, Ben Eastman, Bill Bonthron and Walter Marty, a quartet of world record holders, to make the Olympic team. Varoff failed in the pole vault only a week after soaring to the new record height of 14ft. 6½in. Eastman and Bonthron faded in the middle distances in blistering hot weather at Randall's Island. Marty failed to qualify in the high jump and watched his record disappear as two lanky Negroes, Cornelius Johnson and Dave Albritton, soared over the bar at 6ft. 9¾in.

Wykoff Is Comeback King

Winter performances, as usual, failed as an Olympic barometer. Joe Mangan, the Cornellian who upset Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke at indoor mile running, turned up as a pro coach. Another sensation, Syracuse's Eddie O'Brien, made the team only as a member of the 1600-meter relay quartet. Big Jack Torrance, the Louisiana State holder of world shotputting records, never recovered his best form, indoors or out. He placed fifth in the Olympics.

Helen Stephens, No. 1 feminine athlete of the year, captured national championships in the sprints, discuss throw and shotput. The Missouri girl lowered the women's world mark for 100 meters to 11.4s. in the Olympics, beating Poland's Stella Walsh. She also anchored the winning U. S. 400-meter relay team but it was a hollow triumph because the German girls dropped their baton while away out in front.

Frank Wykoff, Southern California's one-time "fastest human" and co-holder of the world 100-yard record of 9.4s., pulled the year's finest comeback. He qualified for the Olympic 100, placed fourth in the final, and anchored the winning U. S. sprint relay team, which set a new record of 39.8s.

Speaking of relay records, the picked American and British Empire teams blasted them apart in the post-Olympic meet at London. U. S. A. quartets lowered the 2-mile mark to 7:35.8 and the 4-mile record to 17:17.2. British mile relayers cut the world record to 3:10.6.

Cunningham, beaten by Lovelock in the Olympics despite running under world record time himself, topped off his European trip by reducing the 800-meter mark to 1:49.7 in a meet at Stockholm. Glenn figured in the most freakish event of the year, outsmarting and outsprinting his two indoor rivals, Mangan and Gene Venzke, in the "world's slowest mile," clocked in 4.46.8, on the Madison Square Garden track.

Southern California's Trojans were the No. 1 college team, winning the National Collegiate A. A. title easily. Indiana, led by Lash, captured Big Ten honors. Cornell, for the first time since 1919, won the Eastern I. C. A. A. A. A. championship with Hubert Cornell one of the victorious heroes. The New York A. C. retained National A. A. U. team supremacy.

Gregory Mangin Leading Indoor Tennis Player

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Gregory Mangin, veteran United States indoor champion, has been selected by the ranking committee of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association as the No. 1 player of this section in 1936.

The dynamic volley artist, ranked third a year ago, was placed at the head of the honor roll mainly because he retained the indoor title, winning it for the fourth time in five years, and reached the finals of the Nassau and Southampton invitation tournaments, although he was beaten by Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker, respectively.

J. Gilbert Hall, the South Orange, N. J., veteran, was graded a notch below Mangin, while others completing the eastern "First Ten" are Leonard Hartman, Frank J. Bowden, Norcross S. Tilney, former Princeton star; S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Gerald Podesta, Melvin E. Lapman, last year's top-ranking junior; Donald Hawley and George Seewagen.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., who was awarded the No. 2 spot last year behind Frank Shields, was not ranked "because of insufficient data" as were the veteran former Spanish Davis Cup player, Manuel Alonso, and David Jones, who spent most of the year campaigning abroad. Wood was unsuccessful in his comeback attempt.

Georgia Tech Bests Bears

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28 (AP)—Georgia Tech and its razzle-dazzle football beat California's Golden Bears, 13 to 7, Saturday in a spectacular display of gridiron tricks. A holiday crowd of more than 15,000 saw the post-season clash on Grant Field—a battle that began slowly and ended in a series of flashy maneuvers with the Bears threatening until the final whistle. Georgia Tech's triumph over a California team already established as potential champions of the Pacific Coast in 1937 was a distinct surprise to southern fans.

MacFarlane, Farrell Team

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP)—Willie MacFarlane, winner of the recent Nassau open, teamed with Johnny Farrell yesterday to win an exhibition golf match, 3 and 1, from Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y., and Bill Mehlhorn of Louisville, Ky. MacFarlane and Farrell, winter pros at Hollywood courses had a best ball of 67, four under par, over the Orange Brook layout.

College Basketball Results

California 32, Ohio State 31.
C. C. N. Y. 49, Marshall 33.
L. I. U. 41, Illinois Wesleyan 29.
Loyola 53, Nebraska 35.
Montana St. 46, Evansville 37.
Union Temple 34, Brooklyn C. 32.

Amateur Hockey

Canadians 3, Sea Gulls 1.
Holabaugh-Ford 18, Dartmouth 4.

Princeton Records Poor Sports Year

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 28 (AP)—Winning 215 of 394 contests in 20 different sports, Princeton University athletic teams compiled their poorest record in recent years during 1936, figures released by the University Athletic Association showed Saturday.

Their winning percentage was .546, compared with .631 last year, .656 in 1934 and .636 in 1933. Thirteen contests ended in ties and 166 in defeats.

Only one varsity team was undefeated, the Tiger wrestlers winning all six of their dual meets and placing third in the eastern intercollegiates. The golf squad won nine of ten starts and the Rugby team eight of nine. Although beaten twice and tied once, the soccer team won the middle atlantic association championship.

The greatest reverse of the year came in football, the Nassau eleven recording four triumphs, two losses and two ties in contrast to the undefeated season of 1935.

The figures showed both Yale and Harvard, Princeton's big three opponents, had the best of their competitions. Yale won 29 of the 51 contests between them and Harvard won 17 of their 27 meetings.

Dodgers Win Pro Game

SALINAS, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP)—Scoring dashes by Joe Maniaci gave the Brooklyn Dodgers an 18-to-0 victory over the Salinas Packers in a professional football game here yesterday. Maniaci, former Fordham University halfback, ran wide around the ends for two touchdowns in the third quarter and another in the final period. All conversion tries were blocked. Only a small crowd sat in a driving rain to watch the Dodgers, National Professional League team, meet California's professional champions in the "Lettuce Bowl" contest.

FOR THE NEW YEAR
Sterling Silver
by
TOWLE
Also the famous silver by REED & BARTON
Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—Dorrance and Middle Streets
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After-Christmas Markdowns on
FUR COATS
An outstanding group at
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Originally 97.00 to 128.00
● French and Zealand Seal Dyed Coney
● Mendoza Beaver Dyed Coney
● Black Caracul
● Kid Caracul
● American Broadtail
Fur Shop—Second Floor

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Our Southern Shop
is ready to glorify your vacation on land or sea!
We have so many clever, original ideas for your Southern holiday . . . a host of brilliant Southern fashions . . . see them in the Southern Apparel Shop, one of the sections of the new Fashion Apparel Shop.
Second Floor

New York Margin For Debt in 1937 Called Inadequate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Charging that New York city had for many years, "stupidly and without plan or system, squandered its long-term borrowing capacity," Harold Riegelman, counsel to the Citizens' Budget Commission, is out today with a statement that the municipality's free debt margin for 1937 is "inadequate to meet the city's real needs for present and future growth." Mr. Riegelman places this margin at $118,000,000, and quotes figures purporting to show that the city's debt in the past 36 years has increased 437 per cent, while the population has increased only 119½ per cent.

"The real danger now threatening the city is that low debt margin may force costly unification (of the underground railroad lines) on terms dictated by the transit companies," he says. "A similar situation existed in 1913, when the contracts for the privately operated subways were negotiated with the Interborough and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

"Anticipating these contracts, the city in 1911 increased assessed valuation of real estate by $800,000,000. This gave an increase to borrowing capacity of $80,000,000, which was added to the amount already available for subway expansion. But two years later, when the city was ready to conclude negotiations, the added borrowing margin had been dissipated or spent on other public improvements.

"What was the result? The city had to contract for the private companies to put up funds. The Interborough supplied $58,000,000; the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit, $13,000,000. And because of these capital contributions, the companies exacted the preferentials and other terms which have cost the city tens of millions of dollars and led to the huge subway costs of today."

Mr. Reigelman placed the city's funded debt, represented in outstanding bonds at $2,335,866,581, exclusive of $183,686,748 in contracts and land liabilities and commitments for rapid transit and other public improvements, for which long-term bonds must soon be issued. He said the interest and redemption payments on the funded debt next year would cost the city $134,860,000.

"The growth of the city's debt to a sum approximating two and a half billion dollars calls for the attention of every citizen," he declared.

Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

women's dresses and coats face the prospect of price advances.

If such increases spread, economists foresee a typical spiral race between wages and costs, resulting in the inevitable boom and collapse.

Government officials hope that such a course can be forestalled by two means, the force of example and the possible manipulation of tariffs to keep domestic prices from getting out of hand by bringing in foreign supplies when home prices go beyond reasonable limits.

What Low Rail Fares Did

As to the force of example, the recent history of railroads and power utilities are cited here to show the possibilities of increased profits by lower prices and mass sales.

Last June the ICC ordered basic passenger rates of eastern railroads cut from 3.6 to 2 cents a mile, and Pullman charges from 3.6 to 3 cents. Under these curtailments, travel-loving America has swarmed into the passenger cars, and profits have expanded.

While it is too early to reach final appraisal on the experiment the increase in passenger revenue is regarded as favorable. The Commerce Department's annual report just issued says:

"The public's desire to travel and the carriers' desire for increased revenues here meet to the advantage of all the nation."

Even more striking is the continued price reduction for electricity. Cuts in rates in some sections of the country have met a sensational response.

Low Electric Rates

At the end of 1936, C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, estimates the average price of electricity for United States domestic service stands at 4.74 cents a kilowatt hour, compared with 5.03 in 1935 and 6.33 in 1929. Lowered prices have brought new high records of consumption.

In two other fields the economy of abundance has been tested with satisfactory results. Today, the mail order and chain store business is booming with prices kept at low figures. In the same way, the mass production, motorcar industry, modeling procedure after the old Model T, price economy of Henry Ford, has steadily improved product while keeping prices steady and faces a tremendous consumer demand.

The general advance of wholesale prices in 1936 have been relatively slight, latest statistics show, about 2.6 over the previous year. Average of prices is 25 per cent above the low level of the depression (in 1933) but it is still well below 1929. In that year the index figure was 96, today it is about 80.

Prices Touch All

The question of prices which may grow critical in 1937 touches the heart of all recent economic study of national recovery and permanent prosperity.

No better way has been found of passing on the benefits of America's steady machine-age technical improvement than lower prices, which increase the purchasing capacity and raise the standards of living of the masses, while at the same time keep factories busy instead of closed down in a periodic slump.

With an increase of $6,500,000,000 in national income already added over 1935, and another $8,000,000,000 addition in prospect in the coming year, the possibility opens up of replenishing the stock of goods depleted by the slump. But if prices rapidly advance, the benefits of higher national income may be diverted into a fruitless race between advancing living costs and wage advances.

Recent economic studies show unmistakably that American factories can provide the masses with higher living standards if the factories are kept active.

Even in the boom year of 1929, American factories could have turned out 20 per cent more goods than they did, the Brookings Institution study has shown.

The capacity to increase wealth and perhaps establish a modest Utopia in America is already here, but the technique of distribution is faulty.

One of the difficulties lies in keeping prices in bounds, when it is to the advantage of a few manufacturers or industries to reap quick profits by sharply advancing them, to the detriment of the nation as a whole.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 950kc, on Jan. 3, 10; shortwave station WIXAL, 10:13 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Jan. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7.

New York

New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also WBXK, 15.3mc, on Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 3, Feb. 7, March 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 14, 28; March 14, 28.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Jan. 3, 17; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 24, Feb. 28, March 28.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 3; Feb. 7; March 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Jan. 2, 10, 17, 24, 31; Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa—Chateau Laurier Ballroom, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 3.*

England

Lancashire

Bury—Co-operative Hall, Knowsley street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

Manchester (Third Church)—Large Free Trade Hall, Peter street, 7:30 p. m., Jan. 11.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield—Town Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast—Ulster Hall, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 10.

United States

California

Downey—Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 3.

Los Angeles (First Church)—Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado street, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church)—Church Edifice, 4300 South Flower street, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Pasadena (First Church)—Civic Auditorium, Green street at Garfield avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

Santa Monica—Church Edifice, Fifth street and Arizona avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

Colorado

Denver (First Church)—Church Edifice, East Fourteenth avenue and Logan street, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 3.

Illinois

Champaign (First Church)—Church Edifice, 501 West University avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.

Chicago (First Church)—Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

East St. Louis—Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Jan. 3.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church)—Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

South Bend—Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Iowa

Cherokee—Garfield School Building, West Cedar and Fifth street, 3 p. m., Jan. 3.

Massachusetts

Arlington (auspices First Church, Cambridge)—Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Massachusetts avenue and Academy street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 3.

Boston (The Mother Church)—Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul streets, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 7.

Michigan

Detroit (Eighth Church)—Redford High School, Grand River avenue and McNichols road, 3 p. m., Jan. 3.

Flint (First Church)—Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.

Marine City—Methodist Episcopal Church, Broadway and Main street, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

Minnesota

St. Paul (First Church)—Church Edifice, Summit avenue and Grotto street, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

Missouri

St. Louis (joint lecture)—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page boulevard, 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., Jan. 9. Radiocast 7:30 to 8 p. m., Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Cliffside Park (Auspices First Church, Grantwood)—School No. 4, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

East Orange—Auditorium, East Orange High School, North Walnut street, near Main street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 3.

Forest Hills—Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 5.

New York (Eighth Church)—Church Auditorium, 102 East Seventy-seventh street, 8 p. m., Jan. 5.

New York (Fourteenth Church)—Church Edifice, 555 West 141st street, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (First Church)—Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 8.

Oregon

Portland (Sixth Church)—Portland Auditorium, S. W. Third avenue and Clay street, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church)—Church Edifice, Dunlap street and Monroe avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Philadelphia Utility Gives Safety Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28—During the past four years the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has carried 2,544,037,000 passengers on subway trains, streetcars, buses and elevated trains without a single fatality, the company announced as the President Senter Safety Trophy was awarded, Dec. 23.

This silver cup, which is awarded each year to the carhouse or bus garage which records the greatest improvement in accident prevention, was given to the Haverford bus garage.

The company also stated that since 1907 when the first subway-elevated train ran in Philadelphia, 2,616,760,760 passengers have been carried, without a fatality, on the high-speed lines. Officials estimated that during the past 10 years accidents on the entire system have been reduced 62 per cent.

Holiday Fatalities Heavy

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Traffic accidents in the nation during the holiday and week-end brought at least 555 fatalities. A variety of other causes swelled the total to 761. Traffic fatalities far outnumbered those of the double holiday last Fourth of July when 444 were recorded.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and ten letters or words are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Baxter's absolutely new apartments; near bay; Frigidaire; quiet; weekly, monthly; everything furnished; or season. 921 N. E. 20th St.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1613 Columbia Road, Apt. 701, consisting of 2 large sunny rooms, kitchen, bath; attractive furnishings. Col. 8206.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City. Plaza 3-5219

DANCING

LET us help you with your dancing for the holidays. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT 296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y. Member F. T. D. Hempstead 2583

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for Christmas and New Years. Tel. CAP. 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 29 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

LAID, finished, old floors resurfaced or cleaned; dustless electric machines; anywhere within 50 miles of Toronto. Qué. G. W. FRAWLEY, 193 High Park Ave. Ph. JU. 1764.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Experienced cook, also serve and down stairs work; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Address COOK, 3799 Lake Avenue.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. ROBERT STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2460

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. EDgecombe 4-1212, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—8 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER share double office, East 42nd Street, $30, furnished, unfurnished. Write Box L-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA—Modern six room bungalow, three bedrooms, double garage; excellent condition; good residential section of Orlando; $4500. R. H. Mansfield (Owner) Tavares, Florida.

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N. Y. C., 82nd St. West—Bright attractive room, tri-private bath; exceptionally clean refined surroundings; $6.00 weekly. TR. 7-7363.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1836 Lamont—Lovely room, southern exposure, near bath, many home comforts, excellent food, reasonable; transients accommodated. MRS. E. P. FOWLER, Adams 2060.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-34, 620 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

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FUR OVERCOAT for sale, mink lined, Persian collar; breast 42, length 45. ALLAND BROS., TAILORS, 307 Washington St., Boston.

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Dinners
Week Days, 5 to 7:30
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3164 MT. PLEASANT STREET
Phone Columbia 7961

(Continued)

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924 17th St. N. W.
HOME MADE CANDIES
Your Own Selection
60 CENTS POUND
Candy delivered anywhere in city or sent Parcel Post
Telephone National 6386

EWARTS CAFETERIA
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113 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
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Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

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Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work, done by graduates.
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Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

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COAL WOOD
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NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
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Seafood Market, Inc.
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143 College Street
Home-made Candies
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Fancy Groceries

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
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Shoes for Women
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Remodeling Lovely "Old" Pieces You May Have Laid Away.
We insist that you be satisfied with work we do. We ask that you give us a trial.

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
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Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
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Shell Oil

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

(Continued)

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from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

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Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
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INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
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Concord, N. H.

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Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
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CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
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G. W. STUART & CO.
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Ski Clothes
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Authentic Sports Fashions for Outdoor Enthusiasts!
HARRY G. EMMONS

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Vanity Fair Underwear
Holeproof Hosiery
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1907 Anniversary Sale 1937
Sale starts Dec. 30th
Don't Miss This Big Event
Mrs. E. J. MICHEL
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MANCHESTER

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AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
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After Christmas Clearance Sale
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Ready-to-Wear
Coats and Dresses
JAMES W. HILL Co.

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MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
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Your Patronage Solicited
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FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1887
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After You Buy
Try Our Service
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and Oil Burners
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

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THE LEAVITT CO.
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SUN DRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
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All Branches of Beauty Work
Telephone 1140W
1008 Elm Street

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Tillie's Beauty Shoppe

Scalp Remains Cool During Process
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SHOP AT—
ANN'S
for new fall coats, dresses, underwear, hosiery and sweaters
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Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
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Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
Full-Course Dinners
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Nashua, N. H.

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Broadway at 66 St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

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Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
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Morton Park Service Station
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William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
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Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
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MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE

OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

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High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

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NEWPORT NEWS

LAST MINUTE SHOPPERS
will still find a broad selection of Gifts at
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32 St. and Washington Ave.

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O. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

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4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
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COMFY SLIPPERS
Wilbur Coon for the Dainty Woman's Foot

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
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Belmont and Cary 4-9824
Harrison and Main 5-6261
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Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

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for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

MOSMILLER, Florist
5th and Grace 115 W. Main
Cut FLOWERS or a Beautiful PLANT will make CHRISTMAS a JOY

Complete Fur Service
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Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
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1209 Fourth Avenue
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741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
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WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

(Continued)

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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
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Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

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MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Canada

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INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1929
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth.
Phone M83
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
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Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
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"Union" Is Strength

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Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
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SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Shop the Safeway. Your neighbor saves —Why not you?

MANITOBA

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PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY AND TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

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Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
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Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

For a Lovely
HOLIDAY COIFFURE
consult
WILLIAM ARBUCKLE
An inspired hair stylist who is creating a sensation among the smart women of Winnipeg.
Beauty Salon, Third Floor

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Phone 201-114
A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

ONTARIO

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PAY HER
The Gracious Compliment
A
Gift From
ROBINSON'S
May We Suggest
ELIZABETH ARDEN

Which Is Exclusive with Robinson's

Liberty
LIMITED
329 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A style centre for Women and Misses

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
91 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
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90 employees. Modern equipment. 6 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
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AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All fast work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
427 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

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FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1963 371 Dundas Street

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
718-720 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
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613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
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ICE CREAM
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Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
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Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
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SPECIALIZING IN
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TORONTO (Continued)

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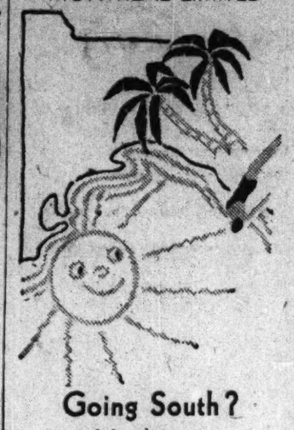

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Our driver will call gladly

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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LONDON—Self contained unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1650. Box W-32—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Bedford Park, W. 4—Self-contained studio flat, gallery bedroom, modern conveniences; garden; £75 (inclusive). Box W-592, BCM/CSM, London.

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LONDON

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Everything for the Garden
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Cut Flowers and Floral Designs

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

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MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
for Ladies and Gentlemen
First-class Service Moderate Charges
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WESTERN 0921

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84 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3
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LONDON (Continued)

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LONDON

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Royal Avenue and North Street
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Worth Knowing

Studies In the Psalms

No. 33 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 102

The Abiding Lord

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1100-950 B. C.)

David, the white-haired monarch, realizing that to mortal sense the time was approaching when "my days are consumed like smoke, and my bones are burned as an hearth," sought in a moment of meditation to analyze his situation for, "my days are like a shadow that declineth; and I am withered like grass."

With the realization of the seeming transitory nature of his days, he grasps the great and only reality: "But thou, O Lord, shalt endure for ever."

Pleading for individual and national relief from trouble, a subject very close to the heart of the aged king, David declares his assurance that his God does truly meet the needs of his children for

He hath looked down from the height of his sanctuary . . .
To hear the groaning of the prisoner;
To loose those that are appointed to death

The concluding thought is the renewal of the earlier statement regarding the abiding, enduring Lord. Whatever else may be transitory, though heavens shall perish.

Thou art the same,
And thy years shall have no end.

This psalm with its exalted and spiritual vision is a fitting finis to the Psalms associated with the great king David and his activities as patron of music, singer of Israel, ruler of an Empire, and sincere follower of his God.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 40

(This feature on Mondays and Tuesdays is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the book where we find this statement: "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold —(1)—, and canst not look on —(2)—" ..... —

Add the number of letters in the first omitted word ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the second omitted word ..... —

Multiply by the number of letters in the first of the omitted words (from James 4:10): "—(1)— yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and he shall —(2)— you up" ..... —

Divide by the number of letters in the second omitted word ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Not the Violin but the Player

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A great violinist was booked to play in a certain city. The advertising matter stressed the fact that he would play on his $5000 violin.

"Ah, now I will find out why I have not accomplished much with my fiddling," mused an amateur violinist. "It's because my $10 violin is such a cheap affair."

On the evening of the concert the amateur violinist sat near the platform, his eyes fixed on the costly instrument. "No wonder the master can play with a violin like that!" he said to himself.

Then, later in the evening, something seemed to go wrong. Suddenly the master, to the utter astonishment of the audience, smashed the violin over the back of the chair!

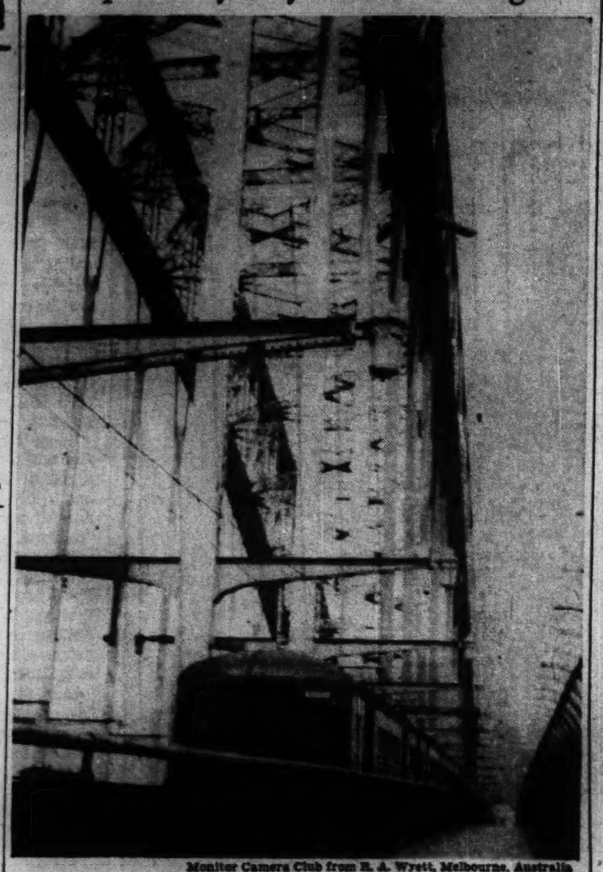
When the chairman succeeded in quieting the amazed audience he made this explanation: "Ladies and gentlemen, Signor Vitali desires to teach you a lesson. He knows that some of you think the music depends on the value of the instrument. He wants you to know that it is not the violin but the player. The violin on which he has been playing was a very cheap affair; he will now play on his $5000 violin."

Bible Arithmetic No. 40

(Answer)

Solution: 8 (Habakkuk 1:13) plus 4 ("evil") is 12; minus 8 ("iniquity") is 4; multiplied by 6 ("humble") is 24; divided by 4 ("life") is 6.

Atop the Sydney Harbor Bridge—



Monitor Camera Club from R. A. Wyett, Melbourne, Australia

Electric Train Passing Over Australia's Biggest Engineering Project

In Lighter Vein

Keep Out

"Do you believe that fortunes can be made out of the stock market?"

"Yes; they can better be made OUT of it."

—Answers

"Is this a genuine sale, Mr. Biggs?"

"Yes, Mrs. White. Everything is reduced 25 per cent."

"Oh, well, I'll take a dollar's worth of penny stamps."

And Comes Out

Geography Teacher: "What do we call it when the air goes round and round?"

Willie: "An automobile tire."

Too Long

"Do you cash checks?"

"Yes, but not yours."

"Isn't my face good?"

"Yes, but I can't get it in the cash register."

Disturbing

Sergeant: "You're late going on guard. Wot's the idea?"

Private: "I overslept and . . ."

Sergeant: "In all that bombardment?"

Private: "I'd be sleeping yet if some guy hadn't been writing a letter with a scratchy pen!"—Foreign Service.

Ecclesiastical Candor

The minister was contemplating the new baby.

"Well, now that you have seen him," said the fond mother, "who do you think he is like?"

The guest looked at the child for a moment and said: "Well, of course, intelligence has not yet dawned in his face, but he is wonderfully like both of you."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Judge Is Wise

"Perhaps," said the judge, "counsel for the defense would like to explain the meaning of the expression, 'Sez you.'"

Counsel rose.

"My Lud," he said, "it would appear that it is a slang of American origin which has gained regrettable currency in the language of the people through the agency of the cinema. It is, I am given to understand, employed to indicate a state of dubiety as to the credibility or veracity of a statement made by the speaker."

"Oh, yeah! observed the judge.—Christmas Annual, St. John's, N. F.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Art Glass Paper

Have you seen the new patterns in what the large department stores and mail order houses call "art glass paper"? It comes in patterns that look like lacy curtains, etched glass, or cathedral glass windows. I purchased some to use on a bathroom and two bedroom windows. It lets in light but cannot be seen through, is easy to apply, and makes an attractive window.

I should think it might prove an interesting vocation. Cupboards, bookcases, and small windows should be good places to use it, too, since it is washable and does not fade.—Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Mo.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

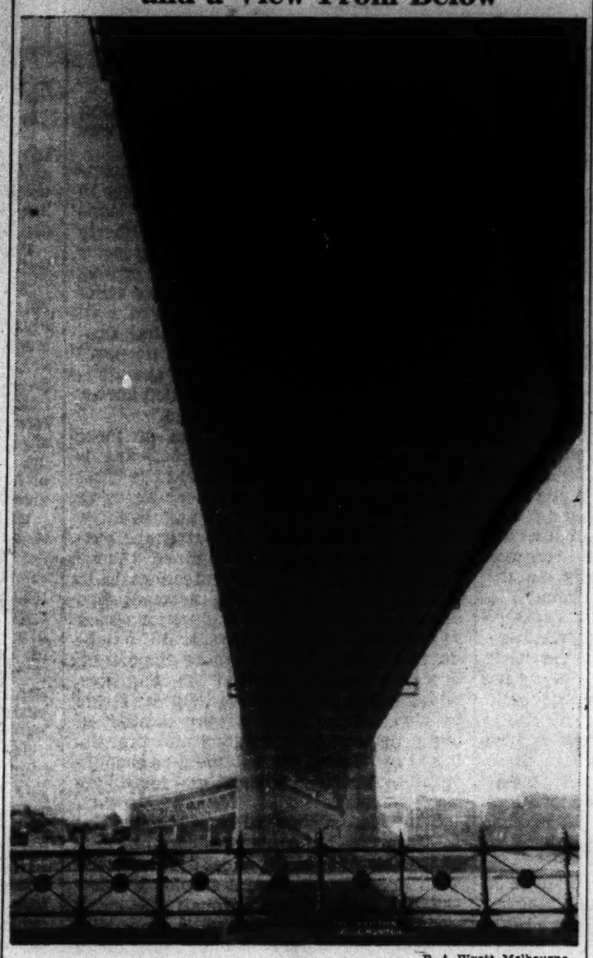
(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page)

1. Has the kidnaped Chinese Generalissimo been liberated?
2. What world famous journalist passed into history last week?
3. The President of what country was impeached last week? Why? Who succeeded him?
4. What unprecedented thing happened at the White House last week, which adds point to the "era of good feeling"?
5. What new political move is being contemplated by Governor Landon?
6. What recent action by Britain and France is construed as a left-handed recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia?
7. Japan and Germany recently signed an anti-communism pact. Has Russia countered by refusing to extend to Japan the right to fish in Soviet waters?
8. Is it true that Japan is leading the world's naval armament race?
9. What large European nation is obliged to control all fats after Jan 1?
10. Are Germans of military age free to leave their country?
11. What step is the United States Treasury taking to control credit inflation?
12. What was the Supreme Court's ruling with regard to the 1934 Arms Embargo Act, which authorized the President to forbid the sale of munitions?
13. What is the latest proposal Britain has made to 27 other nations of the non-intervention group to check the Spanish Revolution?
14. What coast-to-coast radio network system is ready to take its place beside the National and Columbia companies?
15. Does Britain have a larger per capita debt than the United States?
16. How many women will serve in state legislatures in 1937? What state leads in number of women lawmakers?
17. What is the latest Detroit estimate on the number of motor vehicles under license in the United States?
18. Is it true that the depression cost the world more than $100,000,000,000?
19. Are there more than 1,000,000 students in American colleges?
20. Has there been an increase in the number of states in which no courses in the Bible or other religious subjects are offered in tax-supported colleges?

What Is Your Score?

Sunbonnet Sue

—and a View From Below



R. A. Wyett, Melbourne

This Gigantic Span Across the Harbor Was Completed in 1932

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Oakland, Calif., reader makes the following suggestion. The opinions of other readers on this point would be extremely welcome.

PAR GHM LMTKM T *FHGB-MHK VKRIMHZKTF "FTBE UTZ" VHKKXLIHGWXGVX VENU? —*INSSEXLFBMA TL LXVKX-MTKR, TGW EXM'L UX DGHPG MH HGX TOHMAXK.

Letter Changing

It soon will be Next Year, and that fact forms the basis of today's letter changing. NEXT to YEAR in 3 moves!

More Fun With Digits

Try arranging the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in such a way that the first three will be 1-3 of the last three, and the central three equal to the difference between the first three and the last three.

Letter Juggling

Six different 6-letter words may be formed from the six letters given below. Use all six letters in each word:

A E L P S T

Reward

Love God, and He will dwell with you. Obey God, and He will reveal to you the truth of His deepest teachings.—*Robertson.*

Fun With Synonyms

Then more words with their synonyms. The first has been checked for you. Try the others:

1	compact	merited	
2	attendant	contributing	
3	resolute	solid	1
4	prudent	accurate	
5	persevering	concurrent	
6	abridged	steadfast	
7	penitent	provident	
8	precise	assiduous	
9	conducive	reduced	
10	deserved	contrite	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Familiar Names

A game which proved interesting to a group of club women recently, follows: Choose surnames from the city telephone directory which will be familiar to the group and which you will be able to define. For example: Reed (A tall grass found in marshes); Goldsmith (One who manufactures vessels or ornaments), etc. Write the definitions on slips of numbered paper, and place around the room on tables, curtains, etc. Then have the guests with pencil and paper guess the names.

A small prize is given the one making the highest score. Twenty-five names make an interesting list.—Nina L. P., Pond Creek, Okla.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Share the Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clinton, Mo.

Mr. Raleigh A. Shaver, a farmer here, has a "share-your-wealth" plan all his own. After devoting much time planning how to make money, he is now giving as much serious thought to how to use it. Having no children, he decided that a good way to share his wealth would be to bring Christmas joy to the children in his county, and he has followed this plan for the last 31 years.

Every Christmas, Mr. Shaver takes a wagonload of gifts and drives to the schoolhouses. At each school "samples" of the presents are placed against the schoolroom wall. Each child points to his choice, and from the wagon, outside, gets what he has picked out.

"One Christmas, as I distributed my gifts, it was very cold," Shaver said. "In a country schoolhouse was a little girl who had no covering for her hands. I had mittens and gloves, but do you think that girl took a pair? No, sir. She selected from the pile of gifts a doll, and hugged it to her."

From that day on, Farmer Shaver discontinued giving the children anything but toys.

Mr. Shaver has visited as many as 63 county schools at Christmas time.

Quotation For Today

THE way to find out what a man really is, is to watch him when he gets in a tight place.

—PASTIME

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Yes; Chiang Kai-shek was liberated by his captor, Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, and has returned to resume his tasks in Nanking.
2. Arthur Brisbane. For years he had been America's highest paid newspaper writer.
3. President Gomez of Cuba was impeached for vetoing a sugar tax bill, designed to finance soldier-taught rural schools, which he said would be a step toward fascism. He was succeeded by the Vice-President, Dr. Laredo Bru.
4. The defeated Presidential candidate (Governor Landon) called on Mr. Roosevelt to pay his respects.
5. He will probably run for the United States Senate in 1938.
6. Both nations have substituted consulates for their legations at Addis Ababa.
7. No; Russia has extended the fishing rights for another year.
8. No; Britain leads with 99 warships being built or planned; the United States is next with 83.
9. Germany is taking this measure in view of shrinking food supplies.
10. No, unless they get special army permission.
11. The Treasury is "freezing"—rendering commercially useless—all gold imports.
12. The Act was upheld.
13. Britain urges the nations to halt enlistments of their nationals in Spanish armies.
14. The Mutual Broadcasting Company, which will include WLW of Cincinnati, WOR of Newark, WGN of Chicago, and the Don Lee chain in California.
15. Yes; it is more than twice as large—$1016 as compared with $416.
16. 135 women will serve in 34 state legislatures in 1937. New Hampshire leads with 19.
17. 26,800,000—at least 250,000 more than ever before.
18. Yes; Washington estimates the total cost to the world at $149,000,000,000.
19. Yes; 1936 has shown a 7.3% gain in total enrollment—now 1,140,786.
20. No; since 1922 there has been a decrease from seven states to two. However, 131,000 college students still have no opportunity to study Bible subjects.

Just for Today

ANYONE can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Anyone can do his work, however hard, for one day. Anyone can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down.

And that is all that life ever really means.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Why not start a Monitor cryptogram "mail bag" correspondence club? Puzzlesmith as secretary, and let's be known to one another.

Letter Changing: Next, Neat, Near, Year.

More Fun With Digits: 219,438,657.

Letter Juggling: Staple, Pastel, Plates, Petals, Pleats, Palest.

Fun With Synonyms: Compact—solid; attendant—concurrent; resolute—steadfast; prudent—provident; persevering—continuous; abridged—reduced; penitent—contrite; precise—accurate; conducive—contributing; deserved—merited.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, the Bread Was Kneaded for Something*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT'S THE MATTER, SUSIE ?
I DON'T GET ANY APPRECIATION !!
MEANING WHAT ?
OH — I THOUGHT I SHOULD HELP MOTHER YESTERDAY SO I BAKED A LOAF OF BREAD !
WOULDN'T THEY EAT IT ?!
EAT IT ?! THEY WOULDN'T EVEN NIBBLE AT IT !
IN FACT, WHEN I CAME HOME TO DINNER LAST NIGHT THEY WERE USING IT AS A DOOR STOP !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All's Well That Ends Well*

CARMACK

Well, Christmas is over, and would you believe it - the Boss got a trombone after all!
And was I surprised when I saw what it was, and heard the noise he could make with it —
But what flabbergasted me most was his thanking me for a nice new book that he seemed to think I had given him!
Oh, well, I give up — Maybe this Christmas present business is just too much for a pup to understand —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Civil Service—Goals and Achievements

PLACING of the 14,000 first, second and third class postmasterships in the United States under merit system rulings earned for President Roosevelt that sort of public gratitude that is heightened by expectation of further benefits.

This advance for the American civil service occurred sooner than many thought possible. Accomplished through executive order by the President after the Ramspeck bill, which aimed at a similar purpose, had jammed in Congress, it marked Mr. Roosevelt's first term with a credit item not usually sought by Presidents until after their re-election.

This relatively early move seemed to promise bigger improvements in the near future. For one thing, it indicated a presidential interest in the welfare of the civil service which previously had been obscured by the more than usually blatant activities of Administration spoilsmen.

The executive order on postmasterships helped to restore confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's spoken word on behalf of the merit system. But it caused no one to forget that Roosevelt legislation in the economic emergency had set up a host of public agencies outside the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. Many of these agencies will no doubt become permanent. They offer the next big opportunity for merit system extension. Or lacking that, a new and broad field for abuse by spoilsmen.

The President is the natural fulcrum of public demand for civil service reform, but to accomplish much he must have more than passive public support on this issue. Prof. Harold J. Laski, writing in the current issue of the Yale Review, points out that when Gladstone made effective the reforms which have placed the British civil service in its present enviable position, the statesman could not trust the House of Commons, burdened as its members were with pressures for patronage, to aid him. He put through the necessary measures by Order in Council. American experience has also shown that to depend for reforms on a Congress likewise burdened is the long way around which is not the shortest way home.

This is not to say that individual members of Congress entirely lack interest in this important matter. There are signs that many of them would welcome liberty from the arduous task of meeting petty demands for political favoritism among office seekers. In Great Britain the relief to legislators which has followed civil service reform has been such that Professor Laski confidently asserts no party would "dream for a moment of abandoning the immense advantages which accrue from the abolition of patronage."

Another confident assertion of more than passing interest to Americans is Professor Laski's statement that the "first and foremost" lesson of Great Britain's experience is that "when any country desires to get rid of the patronage system it can do so by determined effort." It took Great Britain seventeen years to "do so." But the feat was accomplished despite presence of other questions such as politicians nearly always, and the public frequently, consider more important. Professor Laski's hint that the conditions under which Britain made its great stride in civil service reform were similar in many respects to conditions now prevailing in the United States should be encouraging to American advocates of merit system extension.

Some idea of the goal to be reached lies in Governor Landon's presidential campaign utterance to the effect that he would wish to see every federal employee below Cabinet rank chosen through the merit system. President Roosevelt's unusually strong position should make possible a real advance in this direction. But neither British nor American experience indicates that many political leaders will move definitely toward civil service reform without assurance of wide public support. The experience of both countries also, however, indicates that benefits which result for democratic government from improved machinery of administration are obtainable in that degree to which public determination upon them is clear to political leaders.

Arthur Brisbane

"TO NEWSPAPER men and to his intimates, the essence of the man's true genius was not revealed in his extraordinary abilities as an editor, a correspondent or a columnist. Arthur Brisbane's real genius was most fully revealed in his ability as a reporter." This estimate by a fellow journalist is borne out by Brisbane's own words in his record of that famous interview granted him by Mary Baker Eddy, founder of this newspaper.

There he said: "The first duty of a writer who sees a personality interesting to the world is to tell what he has seen, rather than what he thinks. For what one man has seen another would see, whereas one does not think what another thinks."

But as an editorial writer and a columnist also, Brisbane's abilities were indeed "extraordinary." He had the knack of making things seem simple. The knack was a key that opened to him the confidence of multitudes. Because they felt they could understand the subjects on which he wrote, they dared to have opinions about them. And he therefore had more than an ordinary opportunity to influence the opinions of millions.

Whatever the reservations—and most successful men do entertain such reservations—Brisbane may have held privately regarding his life's achievement, measured by all the world's standard that achievement was dazzling. The size of his personal income has been publicized throughout the United States and in Europe. He counted many of the world's great figures among his acquaintances. And by the sheer prominence he attained in his own profession, he became one of that small group of Americans who have epitomized an astounding period in their country's history.

Others have proved the power of simplicity of faith, or of understanding. Others have felt it in the daily life. Brisbane made obvious the effectiveness of simplicity of word and sentence in an ever more complex world. If genius is that which sets men apart from other men, Brisbane's abilities cannot be summed up in that word, the effect of his gifts was to identify him with all classes, and to that he owed his fame and fortune.

The New "Women's Charter"

REPRESENTATIVES of important American women's organizations have drawn up a "women's charter," proclaiming women's right to advance in political, civil and economic fields unhindered by discriminations imposed because of their sex. The manifesto is designed to form a basis for guiding women in their future demands before Congress and at international conferences.

But it appears that the united support of all American women working for the advancement of their sex cannot be obtained on this basis. There is no agreement on just what is involved in the word "discrimination." One group says that labor laws setting minimum wages and maximum hours for women are discriminatory because they encourage employers to favor men rather than women for jobs. Another says that such laws are important to feminine welfare and will lead eventually to better working conditions for men also.

Ever since suffrage days, women's organizations have been sharply divided on this subject, with the National Woman's party leading the 100 per cent equality viewpoint and the National League of Women Voters leading the advocates of protective legislation.

When the news of the new "women's charter" leaked out, it appeared that here perhaps at long last was a possible ground for compromise between two heretofore seemingly irreconcilable viewpoints, but that hope soon faded when National Woman's party spokesmen made it clear they would not abandon their fight for an equal rights amendment to the Constitution, sweeping away all legal discriminations in state and national laws, including protective measures.

The two groups still seem far from any common meeting ground where they can consolidate their forces. But it is possible to hope that their common objective, the advancement of women to their rightful place in the world, will not be lost sight of in a controversy over the path to take to reach it.

Peace Assets From War Debts

FRANCE is moving definitely toward negotiations for a war debt settlement with the United States. Of course, this does not quite mean that the French Government is ready to pay what it owes. To the contrary, it is even hinted that France is rather less ready than usual, because of the economic and financial difficulties with which the Blum Cabinet has had to cope, coupled with its enormous defense budget.

It is being charged in France that the Government is heading straight for new devaluation and that it will have to borrow some 40,000,000,000 francs next year, just to keep going. Military costs are said to amount to 27 per cent of the expenditures in the new budget, with interest on the public debt (largely for military defense) going to 42 per cent of national expenditures.

There are those in Washington who offer an interesting reason for the desire of France—and Italy—and others—to do something about those war debts. They refer with a smile to the Johnson Act, which makes it illegal to loan more money to a nation that already owes the United States what that nation cannot pay.

It begins to seem oddly possible that the United States Government may hold a sort of back-action key to world peace in these very war debts. It is certain enough, by now, that several of those who owe the United States money are going right ahead thinking and planning for new wars, beating their plowshares into swords and turning their butter into bullets. And the anomaly is no less great than it sounds.

Would it be too strange if the old war debts should prove a rein on new hostilities—the very default on what's owing operating against new loans for new wars?

Sagebrush Anabasis

Book News of the Day

THE student of New Mexican history is particularly fortunate in that many of the early day travelers and adventurers were surprisingly literate and articulate. Their memoirs are invaluable for the study of both the larger outlines and the intimate details of American expansion southwestward.

Prof. Ralph P. Bieber of Washington University, St. Louis, in editing the unpublished diaries of Abraham Robinson Johnston, Marcellus Ball Edwards and Philip Gooch Ferguson, MARCHING WITH THE ARMY OF THE WEST, 1846-1848 (Glendale, California: Arthur H. Clark Company. $6), has invested the rather monotonous story of the Mexican war in New Mexico and Chihuahua with a vitality and a human interest which the dry pages of history seldom offer; and he has, moreover, made available a valuable source book for the student.

When Polk declared war on Mexico, May 13, 1846, an expedition known as the "Army of the West" was organized, composed of some 350 regular troops and 1350 Missouri volunteers, the latter commanded chiefly by Col. Alexander William Doniphan, the whole force headed by Col. Stephen W. Kearny. The first troops left Fort Leavenworth June 5, 1846, and on August 18 Kearny had accomplished the bloodless conquest of New Mexico.

Johnston, a West Pointer and aide-de-camp to Kearny, had an eye for the military phases of the great march. His account is in the nature of an official report. He left New Mexico with Kearny September 25, and was killed in the first charge at San Pascual.

Edwards, at eighteen, joined the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers and accompanied Doniphan through Santa Fé to Chihuahua, taking part in the battles of Bracito and Sacramento, in which overwhelming Mexican forces were defeated by those ragged, half-starved Missourians, whose sole military feature, according to a contemporary European traveler, was the deadly serious expression in their tanned faces. Edwards was naïvely, yet shrewdly, impressed with the wild beauty of the plains, with the geological features of the country, with the incompetence of the commissary; and he was piously shocked at the morals and religion of the native New Mexicans.

Ferguson, who enlisted in the Third Missouri Mounted Volunteers in June, 1847, reached Santa Fé in time to be attached to Sterling Price's Chihuahua expedition, taking part in the second capture of Chihuahua City and the battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales. A journalist, he had an eye for news, and his accounts are apt and complete, although always personal. He notes particularly the laxness, both military and moral, of this second expedition as compared with the puritanical single-mindedness of the first. The sincerity and enthusiasm of these clean-minded boys (Johnston, the eldest, was only 31), is as touching as their marching and fighting ability is impressive.

Professor Bieber contributes a competent introduction and excellent controlling footnotes, and he has supplied some words and phrases missing from the manuscripts. The index, however, has been postponed until the publication of the final, twelfth volume of the "Southwest Historical Series," of which the present work is No. IV. K. C. K.

They Say It's My Hat They Don't Like

Farewell to San Francisco Ferries

IT WAS away back in 1850 that the first regular ferry started running between San Francisco and Oakland (then Antonio). This was called the Kangaroo and made semi-weekly trips. There was transportation of a kind, of course, before that—skiffs, whale boats and small sailing vessels—but there were few settlements on the other side of the bay where Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda now stand, and the only object in crossing to the other side was to hunt game.

During '49 there were boatloads of hopeful prospectors pouring into San Francisco, but everyone those days was bound up the river to Sacramento and the "diggings." So it was not until 1850 that the bay cities had grown up enough to need the services of a regular ferry.

From the very beginning the trip across the bay must have had a touch of adventure to it, because shortly after the Kangaroo began making her semi-weekly trips, Capt. Thomas Gray of San Francisco was urged to put on his steamer General Sutter for Sunday excursions. These "excursions" became so popular that the General Sutter soon went on as a regular boat.

The bay cities were growing. More people needed to get back and forth. A small steamer arriving from New York by way of Cape Horn in 1851 went right to work making trips to one of the landings at Oakland.

The early rates were $1 a person; one horse, $3; one-horse wagon, $3; two-horse wagon, $5; cattle, $3 a head; sheep and hogs $1 each.

Beginning in 1853 the Clinton began making three trips daily; monthly commutation tickets were reduced to $20 and it was promised that "On the first of March, 1854, the fare will be reduced to 50 cents."

About this time the Oakland trustees passed a law inaugurating a public ferry between Oakland and San Francisco, and providing means "for the keeping up and running of the same." A few years later a rival line sprang up, the Oakland and San Antonio Steam Navigation Company. Competition was keen for a while, but finally the ferry lines merged not long after the railroads appeared. After 1865 the important ferry lines were operated in conjunction with the railroad service.

And now, in 1936, there is a bridge across the bay. The long and faithful service of the ferries will cease almost entirely. Rocked on a lonely tide, these idling fleets symbolize the ending of a chapter. But the book will go on. Progress will write new chapters and happy endings. Some will be thrilled, of course, with the new bridge, but there is much to be said for ferries. Their unfailing service was a bustling characteristic of San Francisco's ocean gateway. Their story will be told for many generations.

J. R. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Plymouth's Page in History

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent article on the Education page on Plymouth, Massachusetts, entitled "Town a Book of History" recalls to my mind what Charles A. Beard and Mary R. Beard say about Plymouth, in their history, "The Rise of American Civilization," Volume 1, pages 50-51, to wit:

> At the end of seven decades, when Plymouth was absorbed into Massachusetts under the charter of 1691, it had only 7,000 inhabitants.
>
> In reality, therefore, the record at Plymouth filled no great page in the history of commonwealths. Like the annals of the poor, it was short and simple.

I am surprised to read such a statement from a historian, for some of the most momentous movements of the world were started by a few people. Historians, statesmen, and philosophers have declared that the Mayflower Compact, written by the men who landed at Plymouth in 1620, was the forerunner of the Constitution of the United States; and I believe that is correct.

I want to be loyal to truth even though it shatters my fondest delusions; but surely the Beards are not justified in asserting that "Plymouth filled no great page in the history of commonwealths," merely because of the fewness of its inhabitants.

Sterling, Ill. EDWARD J. EISELE

Restricting a World's Fair?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If the feelings of certain individuals and pressure groups are to gain their complete satisfaction, Germany will be barred from the World's Fair to be held in New York in 1939. Grover A. Whalen, president of the World's Fair Corporation, and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia have received protests against the invitation extended to the Reich.

What advantage will accrue to anyone if Germany is barred? Those with a limited perception may feel that if anybody is barred, there will automatically be more opportunity for those who are permitted to enter. And some manufacturers who produce articles similar to those which Germany would show might gain some advantage of a negative sort.

Barring Germany from the World's Fair would gratify only those who have axes to grind at public expense, or those whose sympathy for the victims of Nazi policies inspires in them a dislike for all things German. But it is not impossible for sympathy to express itself warmly without such a dislike.

During the war, patriots suspended the teaching of the language. The need was not ignorance, but greater knowledge. Participation in a world fair is one way of meeting neighbors, of getting a true sense of them, of finding where real differences exist, and where common values lie. Now, when Germany seems bent upon a course of economic self-sufficiency, and is seeking all possible means of self-support, the attempt to exclude her seems particularly ill-timed.

Nations need to recognize their interdependence. A world's fair helps them to learn what they can get from other lands, and what they may be able to supply. Those who appreciate the craftsmanship in good German violins, and the thought and learning in good German cameras, and those who are hopeful for peace on earth, good will toward men, will regret the spirit that finds expression in the effort to exclude the Reich from the international exhibition. JOHN A. CAPPON

Chicago, Ill.

Aviation Anniversary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Knowing the high reputation of your paper for accuracy, I feel that you will appreciate my calling to your attention an error in a recent issue. The story was published under the heading "Air Pioneer Gets Contrast." The story related to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first transcontinental airplane flight made by Calbraith P. Rodgers, and in the story it stated:

"Mr. Rodgers must certainly have smiled if he recalled that remark after completing a nineteen-hour coast-to-coast flight recently given him by United Air Lines on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his flight."

Mr. Rodgers was killed on April 3, 1912, in an airplane accident, when he fell into the surf off Long Beach, Calif. Therefore, he could not have taken part in the twenty-fifth anniversary flight.

I always enjoy reading the aviation articles in The Christian Science Monitor, and this letter is not written in a spirit of criticism, but merely for the sake of accuracy.

RICHARD H. DEPEW JR., Vice-President,
Mineola, L. I., N. Y. "The Early Birds"

Aiding Illegal Betting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why do some states decree betting may be carried on only at licensed race tracks, and then permit widespread publication over the air of race results? Even the hole-in-the-wall, illegal betting establishment can keep posted minute by minute with a radio, but it would be of little value if stations discontinued radiocasting race results. LUMAN LEWIS

Boston.

Mirror of World Opinion

Things to Come?

MODERN knowledge is putting into our hands the tools to create a truly new kind of civilization—a civilization of ample spaces and unstained skies and uncramped individuals. A civilization whose people dwell, not like bees in a transcendental hive, but like men in their own homes and communities, meeting their own practical problems with superlative skill and knowledge; whose bulk material needs—the production of food, clothing, shelter, tools—are met self-sufficiently in each region, and in a manner scientifically adapted to that region; in which economic life is decentralized, and sprawling hypertrophied production-consumption networks do not exist, with their masses of rootless, bewildered, exploited laborers, with their billions of weary ton-miles of shipping and reshipping of raw materials from field and mine-head to factory-city to wide strewn purchaser. . . .

A civilization where little premium is placed on mere physical bigness, where material problems are purposely restricted in area so they can be handled and grasped by individuals or communities; where even such apparently large-scale problems as the Middle-Western drought are met more by intelligent co-operation and scientific land cultivation on the part of all the landholders of the Mississippi basin than by necessarily inefficient centralized projects. . . .

Such an imaginary civilization of the future seems every whit as plausible as the superstates now in fashion, and infinitely less difficult to actually achieve. . . . Ladies and gentlemen, for its influence on your daily lives and on the dreams of your children, for its effect on your decisions involving yourselves, your community and your country—I give you the improbable Utopia of *co-ordinated individualism* as against the fantastic and wholly uninviting mechanized superstate, whether socialist, communist, fascist, or technocratic.—*Peter Van Dresser, in Harper's.*

The Wide Horizon

Adventures in Foreign Fields

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

SOME members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee have been returning to Washington these days with unusually grave looks upon their ordinarily grave faces. They have been watching President Roosevelt, and they are beginning to suspect that in his many-sided nature there is a broad streak of what they call Wilsonism. And they, the watchdogs of American isolationism, are again taking up their posts with the senatorial equivalent of deep, warning growls.

Their fears were agumented last Monday when the Supreme court, in a most unusual decision, marshaled historical and legal evidence to establish that presidential authority over foreign affairs is "delicate, plenary, and exclusive."

Since Congress last met, one powerful newspaper story has declared the President was turning over the idea of inviting the world's dictators and great leaders to a round-table conference on some isolated island. The story, perhaps a trial balloon, deflated rapidly in the winds of public disapproval. But then Mr. Roosevelt went to Quebec to talk with the Canadian Governor-General, and he sailed to Rio de Janeiro, to Buenos Aires, to Montevideo, speechmaking for peace. In almost every speech, and in the authoritative closing word spoken by Secretary Hull on Thursday last, American policy was lined up strongly on the side of the democracies and in unwontedly open criticism of the dictatorships. These words were taken to have precious little American connotation, although eight out of ten regimes in this hemisphere would probably rank as dictatorships, but to be directed entirely at Europe. "Making the world safe for democracy again, eh?" the disturbed isolationists said on Capitol hill.

* * *

The President, moreover, is newly re-established in office, fancy-free and eager. Rumors of consultations between him and great "peace leaders" from New York have given the senatorial watchdogs still further cause to growl. They have likewise noted the persistent efforts of the French Government to reinstate itself in American good graces. They frown suspiciously upon the imminent war-debts mission of M. Georges Bonnet.

It is in this atmosphere that one of the most important tasks of the new session of Congress begins—the drafting of permanent neutrality legislation. One puts quotation marks about "permanent" and "neutrality." For these laws, however vital, are bound to have their permanency affected by the nature of future crises and there are many who declare that an embargo policy, upon which they are based, is very different from real neutrality.

Every news dispatch from Europe spurs the efforts of those seeking to insulate the United States from involvement. The vast body of public opinion most fervently wishes to keep out of trouble. While it is obvious common sense that the best way to keep the country out of war is to help prevent war itself, this precept does not find an immediate and receptive response in the national opinion. To too many Americans, the present task of attempting to prevent war looks just like the old diplomatic game which has set the stage for most wars.

* * *

There are two main types of neutrality legislation between which Congress must decide. The first type, taking the present law as a basis, would extend it to include raw materials. That would make mandatory on the President the prohibition of shipment of munitions, materials, or money to all belligerents. There are minor variants. One plan places the embargo only above a certain level of "normal exports." Another permits shipment of raw materials on a "cash and carry" basis. But in any of these cases, the President would be rigidly bound to specific action by mandatory stipulations in the law.

The other approach to the problem is the flexible one. Based on the plain fact that conditions surrounding any war crisis are certain to differ greatly, it empowers the imposition of all sorts of embargoes, but leaves the Executive to decide which is adapted to the circumstances. In some instances, for example, the inflexible, "mandatory" embargo would work out as positive assistance to the power having control of the seas. In other cases, an impartial embargo would agree with the best peace policy.

If President Roosevelt follows the behind-the-scenes indications of the autumn, and embarks upon some well-meant course toward the European crisis, it will be made doubly certain that Congress will try to bind him hand and foot in neutrality legislation. Indeed, despite the President's prestige, despite the Supreme Court's dicta about the independent Executive, it is most likely that mandatory rather than flexible legislation will be passed.

For congressional suspicion of the Executive in foreign fields is too deep-seated to eradicate easily. Many legislators realize that Mr. Roosevelt or any President, if he chose, could involve the United States head over heels by the exercise of unchallenged powers. Since the President has to come to Congress anyway to get embargo authority, the legislators are all set to say:

> Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
> But don't go near the water.